M A T S U Y A M A S T A T I O N R E P O R T

For the Year Ending March 31st. 1904.

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick — Miss Cornelia Judson

Mrs. Cara F. Gulick — Miss H. Frances Parmelee

The year's work has been marked by no specially striking event. The usual forms of endeavor have been steadily pushed and with results on the whole gratifying. The most interesting details have been reported from time to time in the Mission News. Their repetition here accordingly seems needless.

As hitherto, the Station has maintained an evangelist at each of our three out-stations, Uwajima, Saijo-Komatsu and Marugame. These fields have been visited by the missionary in charge at the usual intervals, that is not less than two or three times during the year. Miss Judson made one tour through the entire field in the autumn that deserves special mention. Although we are not able to report any baptisms in our outstations, the results of the year's work are not small. In Uwajima, through the earnest efforts and prayers of Miss Judson and Mr. Matsumoto, we have a most promising group of seekers, some eight of whom have applied for baptism. Our rules however require a six months probation. These eight persons will doubtless be baptised at the next communion season.

In Marugame, the violent opposition to our work was broken down a year ago, as reported at the time, but the secret opposition is still strong. Nevertheless, we have made more progress the past year than in any equal length of time. Two residents of the city are now ready for baptism, an event of considerable significance for this town.

No special change is reported from Komatsu- Saijo. The historic church building which was almost falling in ruins, was repaired at a heavy expense and is now in use again. The Sunday School work is the most promising feature of the work in these two towns.

The three self-supporting churches of Shikoku have more than held their own this year. The church in Kochi is getting a real grip on the better citizens of the town, as was very manifest to the writer last December when, with Mr. White on his Outlook Committee Tour, we visited the city and had some excellent meetings.

The return last July from his two years of study in Union Theological Seminary of Pastor Tsuyumu, to his church in Imabari was an event long and earnestly waited for, and of more than local importance. His name and presense is a power in all this region. During his absence the capable deacons maintained the church work in good shape, being the larger part of the time without even an evangelist. On Mr. Tsuyumu's return the church building was put in good repair at an expense of about 300 yen, and a house for his occupancy was also especially fitted up for him by his living people. The Sunday School of over 200

children was continued without loss during his entire absense. Indeed the Imabari church is a model in many ways - a place that does one good to visit.

Matsuyama , being the central Station, has a variety of work. To begin with the self-supporting church, it is reassuring to note that the first year of Mr. Tomita's pastorate has been one of real growth. He is proving himself a genuine pastor. His personal care of "seekers" is admirable The attendance on the meetings during the Week of Prayer was phenominally large, equalling the Sunday morning audience, that is from 60 to 80. New members have been admitted to the church at ~~nearly~~ every communion season save one, chiefly on confession of faith. As the church approaches its twentieth anniversary, a year hence, plans are underway for its due celebration. It is hoped that sufficient ~~fund~~ funds may be secured to make the needed repairs, so that the church may put on a new appearance as it enters on its new period of activity.

The Station preaching place at Komachi, the western half of the city, has been maintained as heretofore. Regular preaching, twice each week, with the Sunday School, have constituted the ordinary work. Three persons have received baptism. The Christians living in this part of the city have proposed forming a distinct church organization in Komachi. The time is not long distant when this will be done.

Throughout the year Miss Parmelee has maintained at her home in Komachi a weekly Woman's Meeting and a Singing Class, with the assistence of her enthusiastic and capable helper.

The Matsuyama Girls' School has maintained its average of work and attendance. Its last graduating class numbered fourteen. The most important matter deserving record here is the increasing Christian life of the girls, their regular Bible study, and the full organization in ~~January~~ February of a Y.P.S.C.E. in affiliation with the National Union. It has about 30 members, nearly one half of the school, an exceedingly satisfactory showing under the circumstances. At the end of January eight girls joined the church, the largest number to join at one time in the history of the school. We attribute this to the insertion of the Bible in the curiculum a year and a half ago, and to the "Aspiration ~~Association~~ Society" which was formed after Mr. Kimura's visit a little more than a year ago. Mr. Minomiya, though in Tokyo continues to be the nominal principal of the school; Mr. Nishimura however is the acting head, carrying on this school as well as the Industrial and Night School with great ability.. The financial situation, on account of a debt contracted some years ago, is pressing the trustees heavily.. Unless some means is found to meet this debt, before long this useful and most promising institution will have to be closed.

The Industrial and Night School has continued the even tenor of its way under the guidance of Miss Judson and the personal care of Mr. and Mrs Nishimura. Too much can hardly be said of the present and prospective value of the the work done here. It celebrated the tenth anniversary of its establishment last June.

The Factory Girls' Home has successfully passed its second year. Mr. Omoto has successfully sustained his own high record. In spite of the closely restricted quarters, the Home has had an average membership of 20 girls. Sufficient funds having been received from friends to warrant a beginning, we have bought land and are now in the midst of building. Miss Pamelee and Miss Matsui her helper have done considerable teaching in the Home. One girl from the Home joined the church in the Fall, and other are enrolled as candidates for baptism.

The University Extension Society of Young Men has grown with each term. In January over 100 were enrolledin its English classes, with an average attendence of 80. Twice each week for thirty minutes between the English recitations the entire body is established for addresses on Christianity which have been listened to attentively - a fine audience. Miss Pamelee and Mrs. Gulick have also given highly appreciated help.

The Students' Christian Association has had its ups and downs. In the Spring it enrolled some 60 members in its various classes. Approaching examinations kill attendence, and long vacations dampen interest; when the following term opens it is found that many have entirely dropped out. In January the membership was about 30; now about 15. In the Autumn one member of the Normal School joined the church, and in March two more. So we take hope and pray that this may be the beginning of a student ingathering.

The Boys' Club has not failed to meet twice each week for play and for

Bible and English study. Of its 25 members more than a half are now in the Chu Gakko. It has been carried on the past years wholly by members of the Student's Association.

During the past year Miss Pamelee and Mrs. Gulick have been members of the Red Cross Society, thus coming into close contact with many ladies of social standing in the city.

Two members of the Outlook Committee have visited this field in the course of the year, Messrs Newell and White. Miss Wainwright and Mr. Bennett have also visited us in their private capacity, but giving us none the less of joy and help. No leading Kumiai pastor has visited us the past year. The C.E. Secretary, Rev. Mr. Inamma, visited us in February. His coming was the occasion of forming the Society in the Girls' School mentioned above.

Just as the year draws to a close we have been called on quite unexpectedly to let Miss Judson take her furlough. On her return she expects to locate definitely in Matsuyama where all are awaiting her. Her departure from Uwajima gave opportunity to the people to express the cordiality of their feelings and gratitude for all that she had done for them for so many years. Could they have their way she would locate permanently in Uwajima.

Matsuyama Station Report. 1905.

— Evangelistic Work. —

1. The Personnel of the Station. This has changed during the year by the return of Miss Judson in October after an absence of nearly two years, and by the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Warren in January.

The work of the individual members of the Station, while varied and covering a rather wide range, might be epitomized as follows: for Mr. and Mrs. Warren principally language study for this year, with some Sunday School work and teaching in the Girls' School; for Miss Parmelee, Red Cross Nurse work among the Japanese and Russian soldiers, with interests also in Komachi Church, the Factory Girls' Home, and the Girls' School; for Miss Judson, work in the Girls' School (of which she is now Principal), and in the Industrial School, with occasional evangelistic tours in the field; for Mrs. Newell, aside from home duties, work in connection with several Woman's Societies, and with the Girls' School; and for Mr. Newell, general evangelistic work both in the city and in the field.

2. The Field. This covers the two northern provinces of Shikoku, extending from Takamatsu on the N.E. corner to Uwajima on the S.W. corner. These two provinces contain a population approaching two millions, but the work of the Station is comparatively limited, and touches only the coast towns. There are two independent churches (Matsuyama and Imaharu), two "churches" that have the name and the edifices, but are practically moribund (Komatsu and Hashihama), five Kōgisho (chapels) that are supported by the Station (Komachi, Gunchu, Uwajima, Saijo and Marugame), and a Sunday School at Takahama

These Kōgisho, which represent the evangelistic work proper of the Station, are manned by one ordained man, five evangelists and three Bible women.

One or two of these places, by all rights and analogy, should have been included in the work which was taken over from the Mission by the Kumiai churches in January, and thus removed from the Station list. But on a technicality they were rejected, and consequently the general work of the Station has not been affected in any tangible way by the so-called "independent movement" among the churches.

3. The Work. While good progress has been made in all departments, the most substantial gains have been made in Uwajima and in Marugame, where seventeen and eleven new members respectively have been added during the year.

One of the most conspicuous marks of progress is, perhaps, the growth of the Sunday Schools, which flourish in all the places where work is carried on regularly, and in which all the workers, both men and women, are interested. The Bible women especially have found here full scope for all their best powers, and have displayed distinguished ability in this most important fundamental work.

It is noteworthy, also, that only where these Bible women are located is any systematic effort made at keeping up meetings and societies for women. At Uwajima the pastor's wife, with the Bible woman, have done good work in this direction; and at Matsuyama Mrs. Newell, ~~with~~ and her efficient helper, have conducted a woman's society for new christians, with most excellent results.

The Station has unfortunately had to lose Mrs. Hata, a most efficient Bible woman who has labored here for seventeen years, and won the respect and love of a wide circle.

The outstations have been visited frequently by the missionaries, and these visits have included, in addition to the places regularly occupied by resident evangelists, Niihama and the island Shisaka, where are located the offices and the smelting works of the Besshi Copper Mining Company; Hashihama, where is a defunct church which has gradually been coming to life again in the last year or two; Sakaide, an outpost from Marugame, and the place where some of the earliest Christian work in Shikoku was done, but which has sadly deteriorated; and Zentsuji, the home of the Eleventh Division of the Japanese Army, and of the great military hospitals that housed, at one time, thousands of the sick and wounded soldiers during the late war. This latter place was visited especially for work among the soldiers in the hospitals, and some of the most interesting meetings of the year were held here, great quantities of Bibles and Christian literature being distributed which were eventually carried away by the convalescents as they returned to their homes.

In this connection might be mentioned the monthly publication, Nankai no Hikari (Light of the South Sea), issued as the organ of our Shikoku churches, and which has now nearly completed a year's successful existence. This has been widely distributed among the soldiers, both at the hospitals and in the field, and, later, as they returned in triumph from Manchuria, and has proved an instrument of great good.

4. General Items.-

The matter of the Girls' School, which has been under consideration for several years, has at last been happily settled, by its becoming a Mission School, with Miss Judson as Principal and the Station as Advisory Committee. The school buildings have undergone extensive repairs, and the institution is entering on a new lease of life through the interest and energy of the new Principal, and the active cooperation of all the individuals of the Station.

The Industrial School, which is Miss Judson's pet project, is also being repaired and enlarged, and stands as a fine piece of practical Christian work in the community.

The Factory Girls' Home is another piece of philanthropic work which has made many friends. Through Miss Parmelee's special interest here many of the Russian officers became interested, and showed their sympathy by substantial donations both of money and of furniture, - when they, happily, had no further need of the latter here.

A union Young Mens' Christian Association was formed in February, combining the three denominational Associations that had been struggling for existence with varying degrees of success. A night school for English and Bible study has been projected and the initial enrollment of fifty members gives ground for hope of an active and successful Association.

The Pastor of the Nakanoyama Church having resigned in March to take up work in Osaka, and no successor having yet appeared, the pulpit work of the church has devolved upon the workers in connection with the Station.

The ladies of the Deputation from the Woman's Board of the Interior, together with Miss Searle of Kobe, honored this Station with a five days' visit, and were of great benefit to all in many ways, but perhaps particularly in their help and advice in connection with the Girls' School and cognate problems.

It was a pleasure to welcome Mr. Pedley in April, who came as member of the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee, attending the Shikoku Bukwai at Marugame, and afterwards making a strenuous and helpful tour of the whole field.

One of the results of the Russian invasion of Matsuyama last year is the adding of a Greek Church to the list of Christian organizations in the community. An evangelist, with his wife, is settled here, land has been purchased for a building (a gift of the Russian friends), and the prospect is that eventually a large and handsome edifice in a conspicuous place in the city will stand as a constant reminder of that truly historic episode in the life of this community and this nation.

The Roman Catholic Church has recently put into practical effect the plans made at the time of the American occupation of the Philippines, and has just its Shikoku work into the hands of Spanish priests from those islands, their French predecessors being transferred to the mainland. Two of these Spanish friars have recently come to Matsuyama, after spending a year of language study at Kobe.

Annual Report of Matsuyama Station,
— May 1-1908 — Apr. 30-1909. —

I. General Statistics: —

1. Station & Field

Matsuyama Station.

First missionary located in	1889
Present "Station" opened	1897
No. of Outstations	5
Population of Field	1,200,000

2. Missionaries:

Ordained	1
Single women	2
(Miss: one, on furlough)	
Total present	3

3. Native Workers:

Ordained	1
Un "	4
Bible Women	3
Teachers	19
Total	27

4. Churches:

Places of regular meeting	6
Organized	5
Self-supporting	3
Communicants (in Mis. chh. only)	188
Added on confes. "	56
Adherents (estimate) "	500
Average attendance "	140
Sabbath Schools	7
" members (enrolled)	600
" " (av. attend.)	360

5. Schools:

Girls School	1
" Pupils	97
Night Schools	2
" Pupils: Boys	120
" Girls	19
" " (Dojo)	34
Total instructed	279

6. Native Contributions:

For Ch. support & work	¥ 334.00

7. Publications:

A monthly paper (6 pp.):
("Nankai no Hikari")

II. Brief Survey of Station, Field and Work.

1. The Station. Tho a missionary residence was first effected here by Miss Gunnison, who came in 1889 to teach in the Girls' School, the Station was not formally organized until 1897. It consists at present of three members, Miss C. Judson, Miss H. F. Parmelee and Rev. H. B. Newell, - Mrs. Newell being absent on furlough.

The Japanese workers connected with the Station work number thirty-three. This number includes evangelists and their wives, Bible women, teachers in the schools, and personal helpers; but does not include the volunteer teachers in the Sunday Schools, who would number about forty five more.

2. The Field. This comprises the two northern Prefectures of the Island of Shikoku, namely Ehime and Kagawa, which have a combined population of about 1,700,000. This is, roughly speaking, about one half the area of Connecticut, with nearly twice the population of that State.

3. The Work. For convenience of reporting, this may be divided into Evangelistic and Educational, tho in actuality the lines of demarkation are pretty much obliterated.

A. Evangelistic Work.

1) Independent Churches. There are within this field three such, with which this Report has nothing to do, but which may be mentioned as having a combined membership of 662, with 767 children in the Sunday Schools. The latest addition to this Independent company is the Church at Uwajima, which has been for years one of our out-stations, but which was happily able to assume self-support from Jan. 1, 1909.

2) Supported Churches number five, with membership of 188. There are also three other places of regular meeting, in Iyo

of which, however, only Sunday Schools are conducted regularly, with preaching occasionally. The third place, Sakaide, is worked in connection with Marugame.

The following Statistics will exhibit this work in outline:

	Res. Members	Recd on Confes.	Contrib.	Adherents	Attendance	S.S. Attendance	S.S. Teachers
Gunchu	54	7	¥ 72.00	100	30	50	3
Komachi	33	14	118.00	100	25	70	7
Komatsu	27	0	24.00	100	15	60	3
Marugame (& Sakaide)	44	22	40.00	125	50	50	3
Saijo	30	13	80.00	75	20	40	3
Takahama						30	2
Tōjin-machi						60	5
Total	188	56	334.00	500	140	360	26

3) Observations upon Evangelistic Work.

In all these churches but one, a good number of additions has been made during the year on confession; and by including nine who have been received by letter, the total additions would be sixty-five, - six being credited to Saijo and three to Komachi. The work as a whole is fairly prosperous; and the workers are all united and hopeful and enthusiastic.

Komachi Church completed and occupied its new building and parsonage in May of last year; and tho it has passed thro some tribulations, it has emerged successfully, and is now, under Mr. Hamada, united and making good progress. One pleasant feature of the Sabbath service is the presence of a goodly number of Normal School students, for whom Mr. Newell has been conducting a Bible class, and who always remain to the service which follows.

Gunchu Church, under Mr. Akaiwa's enthusiastic leadership,

is now talking seriously of obtaining a permanent house of worship, and a canvass is being made for the funds. Mr. Akaiwa, whose training and long service as a school teacher have made him interested naturally in young people, is having good success with his Boys' Club.

Mr. Agata and wife have changed their residence from Komatsu to Saijo, owing to the more rapid growth and consequent demands of the latter church. Most excellent work was done here last summer by Mrs. Takagi of the Kobe Bible School, to whom is due no small part of the recent development of this church. The Annual Meeting of the Woman's Societies of Shikoku was held here at Easter time, and showed a surprisingly well organized local Society, that entertained the delegates in most hospitable and liberal fashion, and furnished a very interesting program.

At Marugame and Sakaide, Mr. Aono's long and patient efforts have been rewarded by additions to the church such as put all the other places in the shade. Twenty two have been received in confession during the year. This is, no doubt, the most difficult place in the field; and it is much to Mr. Aono's credit that he has been able to win so much success in a city against which a predecessor shook off the dust of his feet, declaring it was under the curse of God, and not redeemable.

Of the three Bible Women, whose work for the churches is invaluable, Miss Kanazawa is in Matsuyama, and divides her time between the church and the Girls' School, assisting also in the Sunday School at Takahama, and in work for women at Imabari; Miss Ohashi divides her time between Marugame and Sakaide; while Miss Nakamura still continues for the present at Uwajima, altho that Church has recently become independent,

A brief mention, at least, is due those who voluntarily and enthusiastically give their services to the Sunday Schools of Matsuyama and vicinity, and thus contribute much to the growth of the churches. The Girls' School is a great source of supply, and both teachers and older pupils give themselves unstintedly to this splendid work, led by Miss Judson, whose heart is very much in this sort of effort.

B. Educational Work.

This includes the Girls' School, the Night School, and the Factory Girls' Home, - tho the latter is only partly educational in aim.

1). The Girls' School.

Established in 1886, this school continued for nearly 20 years under Japanese management; but owing to financial difficulties a change was necessitated, with the result that since 1905 it has been a part of the Mission work, with Miss Judson as Principal, and this Station and two other members of the Mission as Advisory Committee.

The school grounds contain nearly an acre of land in the heart of the city, on which stand the main Building, Dormitory, Principal's House and several smaller buildings.

There is a Faculty of thirteen teachers, and an enrollment of 97 pupils, as against 86 a year ago.

Three courses are offered, - the Regular of four years, the Sewing of three years, and the Graduate Course of one year. As the Regular Course was advanced this year from three years to four, there were no graduates from that department; but three received diplomas from the Sewing, and nine from the Graduate Course.

Altho this latter course offers, without doubt, the best advantages in this region, some difficulty has been experienced in inducing the graduates of the Prefectural Girls' School to come and take it, as prejudice against Christianity still exists in some quarters. Last year six did come, but with

the evident idea of fortifying themselves against all Christian influence. An interesting change has come over them, and today their attitude is one of entire respect. This Spring a larger number, over 20, have come in from that same school, but they seem to have come in an open-hearted spirit of friendliness that is as gratifying as unexpected.

The Christian atmosphere of the school is quite satisfactory Of the 12 graduates this year all were Christians; and in the two upper classes now, over one half are such.

Miss Kawazawa, the Bible woman, as a member also of the Faculty, has access to the homes of all these girls, and is leading them, not only, but their parents too.

2) The Night School.

Established by Miss Judson in 1891 as a school for poor children, fostered these years by Principal Nishimura, the school has gone thru several stages of development, having dropped off, for one thing, its once picturesque industrial department; and tho it has come to stand today as a recognized Educational institution of the city, it has never lost sight of its original aim to give an education to those who wish it but whose work by day forbids attendance upon the ordinary schools. Poverty is no necessary prerequisite for gaining admittance, but neither does it debar any from the best that the school has to give.

The school occupies a half-acre or more of land in the South eastern part of the city, where are a Recitation Hall, Dormitory, and

Principal's House." There are six teachers, with 139 pupils now, - an increase of 24 from a year ago. To the lower grades with which the School began, advanced grades have been added as became necessary, and this year diplomas were given to three young men, the first class to finish the High School course (Chū-gakkō)." There are now 61 pupils in this higher course."

The worthy aim and excellent work of this school have won well-deserved recognition on more than one occasion." Principal Nishimura has received a handsome testimonial, presented by the Governor in behalf of the Educational Society of this Prefecture; also a testimonial from the Department of Education, commending his faithful, efficient and self sacrificing work, and including with it a pecuniary gift; while the School was included in the list of benevolent institutions published and commended by the Home Department of the Government, and received a gift of 250 Yen.

3) The Factory Girls' Home. (Dōjō-kwan).

Beginning in 1902 on a small scale, this Home has grown in extent and influence until it is recognized both by Local and Central Government as a vital institution in the community. It now occupies a tract of land of nearly an acre and a half within the city, at the northwest, owning two large buildings and four smaller ones, furnishing a home to thirty-four girls. This number will be increased ~~soon~~ to forty-eight, as soon as an addition to the boarding-house, now under construction, is completed.. There have been 281 girls connected with the Home since it first opened.

Of the 3078 Yen expended last year, the W.B.M.I. furnished 420.00 for teachers' salaries and for Director Omoto's allowance (the latter being 15 Yen per month); nearly 1500.00 was received from the boarders; and the rest came from private sources largely through the influence of Miss Parmelee, and of Dr. S. L. Gulick who as one of the founders of the home still retains a deep interest in it.

A Night School is run in connection with the Home, at which all the 34 girls receive an hour's instruction each day, two teachers being employed for this purpose.

Daily chapel exercises are also held, as well as Sabbath services, with the result that an earnest religious spirit pervades the place. Four of the girls have united with the church this year, and all have shown a marked improvement, both morally and physically. Sickness has been quite unknown.

The Japanese name Dōjō-kwan (Sympathy House) indicates a wider scope of work than does the English name that has been

adopted. While the chief aim has been, and still is, to furnish a clean and healthful and helpful domicile for girls employed in the neighboring spinning factory, the doors of the Home are open in other directions, and extend a welcome to all needy girls up to the limit of its all too limited capacity. Of the 34 inmates at present, six are in the weaving establishment which has been opened in one of the buildings to give shelter and employment to the homeless. This department, and also the boarding-house, are now self-supporting; and when one more building can be assured, the Home will probably be able to enter upon an entirely independent career.

It was cause for much gratification that the Home was among the benevolent institutions recently "recognized" by the Government. The fact itself was of far more value than the gift of 200 Yen which accompanied the recognition.

Full

Annual Report of Matsuyama Station, 1910.

This Station, organized in 1897, has at present three members, Miss Cornelia Judson, Rev. Horatio B. Newell and Mrs. Newell. Miss H. Frances Parmelee was a member here till Dec. 1909, when she left on furlo to the United States.

The Japanese workers in connection with the Station number thirty one, including evangelists and their wives, Bible women, school teachers, and personal helpers of missionaries, but excluding volunteer teachers and helpers in Sunday Schools.

The Field is limited to Ehime and Kagawa, the two northern Prefectures of the Island of Shikoku, which have a combined population of about one million seven hundred thousand, and an area of about two thousand seven hundred square miles.

The Work may be divided, for convenience, into Evangelistic, Educational and Industrial, tho the lines of demarkation are very indistinct, and the so-called Industrial work is yet in swaddling clothes.

I. Evangelistic Work. – Without mentioning particularly the three large independent churches in this field, at Matsuyama, Imahara and Uwajima, or the Church at Takamatsu under the care of the Japanese Home Missionary Society, this report is concerned with seven churches and preaching places that are dependent upon the Station, and the statistics for which are in brief as follows: –

	Pastor, or Evangelist	Bible woman	Members	Additions	Enrolled in S. S.	Av. Attend.	S. S. Teachers	Contrib. (Yen)
Komachi (in Matsuyama)	P		49	21	150	67	7	265.
Gunchu	E.		53	4	65	50	3	26.
Takahama					60	40	3	
Komatsu and Saijō	E.		27 30	0 5	50 60	43 40	3 4	24. 90.
Marugame and Sakaide	E	1	49	8	108	50	4	200.
Total	4	1	198 258	38	493	290	24	605.00

II. Educational Work. This includes three organized schools, The Girls School, the Night School and the Factory Girls' Home Night School, with an aggregate enrollment of 260 pupils.

1. The Girls' School, established in 1886, was under Japanese control for Twenty years and did a splendid work in this region; but three financial straits it came under the Egis of the Mission in 1905, since which time Miss Judson, representing the Mission, has been Principal. There are ten teachers, and in the three departments of the school — Literary, Manual (Sewing) and Graduate — there is an enrollment of one hundred pupils, of whom Twenty eight graduated this Spring. There is prospect of a large entering class, with the probability that the coming year will see the largest enrollment in the history of the school.

This School occupies one of the choicest locations in this city, and is a growingly strong factor in the Educational circles of the Province. A little further financial backing would put it in a commanding position.

With a Christian foundation, and the Bible in its curriculum, it offers three fine courses of study, its Graduate Course giving the best English training that can be obtained this side of Kobe College.

On the acre of land in the heart of the city that forms the school grounds are the Principal's house, Recitation Hall, Dormitory, Dining Hall and Kitchen, with several smaller buildings, and a large play ground. Efforts are being made to obtain an adjoining lot of about one third of an acre, with the ultimate object of erecting here a Chapel and Administration Building, and another Dormitory.

The moral tone of the School is excellent, and of the 28 graduates this spring 23 were professed Christians. A week of special evangelistic effort for the girls conducted by Pastor Tsuyuma of Imabari in the early spring, resulted in many decisions.

2. The Night School, established in 1891 by Miss Judson, is now under the charge of Principal Nishimura, and has an enrollment of 100, of whom two were graduated from the High School department this Spring. This School is in the South Eastern part of the city, and on its half acre of land are the Principal's house, Recitation Hall and a Dormitory. Negotiations are now under way for procuring an adjoining vacant lot for a play-ground. Nine teachers provide the instruction here, and the school forms a helpful religious and social centre for this part of the city, opening its doors each Sabbath for a Sunday School with an attendance of . The "Gideon Band" of the school is the real strength of the Young Mens' Society in the Matsuyama Church.

The Home Department of the Central Government last year put its seal to the excellence of the work and influence of this school, by making it a gift of 250 Yen. It is a pleasure to be able to record that the School has received a like favor again this year from the same source.

3. The Night School of the Factory Girls' Home ("Dōjōkwan"). This is now a recognized School in the community, with a Government permit. There is a faculty of three teachers, and about thirty pupils have been in attendance this year, ten of whom were graduated this spring. The aim of the school is to give instruction for one or two hours each day to those factory girls who are in residence at the Home. And this amount of schooling is taken in spite of the fact that the girls spend twelve hours a day in the factory. Some most excellent results are obtained in this comparatively short time in the school room, and a brightness and freshness and intelligence enters into the lives of these girls thru the educational and religious advantages they get here that gives them a superiority in their factory work that is now heartily recognized by the factory authorities.

III. Industrial Work. Under this will be mentioned the Factory Girls Home, which while not wholly and strictly industrial work, has to do wholly with industrial workers. This Home, known properly as Dōjōkwan, or Sympathy House, was established in 1902 (tho the work really began a year earlier) by Mr. S. Omoto, who still continues its active and efficient head.

Associated with him in his work are his wife and two other ladies. The work has the three branches of Dormitory, Night School and Weaving. There are at present but thirty in residence, but with the newly completed dormitory it is planned to gradually increase this to fifty.

The Dōjōkwan is located on the north side of the Castle Hill around which this city is built, and occupies about an acre and a half of land a part of which is on the steep slope of the hill. Here are two dormitories, a Chapel and School building, a loom-house, a teacher's residence, a hospital cottage, and several other smaller buildings; also a wide play ground and a large vegtable garden.

The dormitories furnish for these overworked girls a clean home, surrounded by a pure physical and moral atmosphere; the Night School furnishes a much needed intellectual stimulus after twelve hours of a monotonous job done in the whirr and din of the spinning machinery; while the Weaving establishment, which is a later addition, furnishes employment and a home for a limited number of girls who are without homes, and but for such a shelter would become lost to decent society. It is a most natural blossom from this sympathy-tree.

The results of this Dōjōkwan work have fully justified the expense that has been put into it by many friends who have contributed privately, and by the Womans Board of the Interior whose funds have made possible the employment of two teachers. The quality of the work of these girls in the factory is superior; proper care of health and diet has made sickness among them an almost negligible quantity, with the result that their term of service in the factory is invariably longer than that of others, and with the further interesting result that a large proportion of the responsible

places among the operatives have naturally fallen to these girls because of their experience; while their moral life and influence in the factory is a standing rebuke to much that is, unfortunately, all too common there.

As in the case of the Night School, it is a pleasure to record that the recognition bestowed upon this work by the Home Department of the Government last year in the shape of a gift of 200 yen, has been reinforced this year by a similar gift.

As to the individual work of the missionaries and evangelists of this Station, Miss Judson, as Principal of the Girls' School, confines herself to this and to the Night School, both of which schools under her oversight are year by year reaching a higher stage of efficiency and prestige. In this work she has had the good fortune to have the help of Miss Alice Judson, her older sister, for a part of this year during her visit of several months in this country. It has been a great pleasure to the whole Station to have Miss Judson join us in this way.

Mrs. Newell returned here from Furuko in November, and in addition to household duties and home teaching for the children, has put in good time on language study, ~~and~~ has conducted several classes for girls and women, and several times addressed meetings for women.

Mr. Newell is general factotum and white-oakum,- a filler in of chinks. The sickness or absence of ~~the~~ pastors of both churches for considerable periods, has left many such gaps to be filled. Several Bible classes for students and others have been conducted; a monthly

literature class has been opened for the English teachers of the local schools, and monthly visits have been made to the outstations.

Of the Japanese workers, Mr. Hamada of Komachi Church has been very active so far as health permitted, and has added some very fine material to that church. One of the recently received members was chosen to represent this city at the Nagoya Industrial Exposition that opened in March. The estimates for church expenses this year are nearly double those of last year; not only does the church assume all expenses except the pastor's salary, but a part of this is undertaken this year for the first time; and a collection was taken for foreign missions the first week in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Akaiwa of Gunchu were granted a furlo this year for study, - the former at Doshisha Theological School, the latter at Kobe Woman's Evangelistic School; consequently that work at Gunchu has been carried on from Matsuyama. One of the members of our church there was recently the leader of a company formed to welcome a large whale that was visiting this coast. The monster was duly given a reception on shore, and for several days Gunchu was the Mecca for all the surrounding territory.

Mr. and Mrs. Agata have continued at Saijo, he with his bicycle covering a wide territory in that vicinity, into which three men could be placed to good advantage. Such extensive work lacks perhaps in intensive force, but by this means the work has been maintained, in a way, at Saijo, Komatsu and Niihama, with frequent visits and occasional services in other places. At Niihama the Christians have recently rented a preaching place, but so recently

that it has not been placed in the above statistical table. Hereafter, however, this will appear as a regular outstation.

Mr. Aono of Marugame, assisted by Miss Ohashi the Bible woman, has been covering another wide field, into which another two or three men could be placed to excellent advantage. He has kept up the work remarkably well at Marugame, Sakaide and Takamatsu, visiting also many of the surrounding places in that beautiful park-like section which might almost be called the Yosemite of Japan. The Home Missionary Society has just taken over the work at Takamatsu and sent a pastor there in January. The fact that there is any work there to take over is mostly due to Mr. Aono's faithful efforts there. To that extent the situation was relieved, apparently; but the large town of Kwannonji, to the west of Marugame, is calling so loudly for help that it cannot be refused. By invitation of the Chief of Police, Mr. Aono gave the New Year's address to the police assembled at the central station at Sakaide. One result, as announced by the Chief, is a decided change in methods of the policeman's activity, tending to less harshness in treatment, and to more positive help towards the ~~criminal's~~ wrong doer's reformation.

On the whole the year has been a good one in both Church and School, in spite of the most inadequate force of evangelists and Bible women. The railroad ~~system~~ which is to be built around this island in a few years now will make accessible many more places when our work ought to be established, and we are praying that the means may be found for at least keeping pace with the material development of Shikoku.

Annual Report of Matsuyama Station, 1910-11.

In personnel, scope of work and general status of this Station there is no material change from last year. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Newell and Miss C. Judson have continued the work in the several departments of Evangelistic, Educational and social effort, and the field forces have remained unchanged with the exception of the loss of one Bible woman and the return of one evangelist after a year's furlough spent in study.

I Evangelistic Work.

Within the two Prefectures of Ehime and Kagawa that comprise our field, there are three independent Kumiai churches (Matsuyama, Imaharu and Uwajima), and two churches (Takamatsu, Yawatahama) aided by the Japanese Home Missionary Society, with a total membership of about 800.

Under the Station administration there are four centres, with regularly appointed services in eight places, and with a total membership of about 275. These four centres are Komachi (Pastor Hamada), Gunchu (Evangelist Akaiwa and wife), Saijo (Evangelist Agata and wife) and Marugame (Evangelist Aono and wife). From Saijo regular work is done at Komatsu and Niihama; and from Marugame, at Sakaide and Kannoji.

1. Komachi Church is in the west end section of Matsuyama city which retains its old name Komachi (meaning Old Town). This church celebrates its tenth year this fall. Its growth

was good up to a year ago, and we had hopes of its becoming independent within a few years. But there has been an unfortunate falling off during the past year, and the day of independence has been indefinitely postponed. The pastor has been sick a part of the time, and there have been some internal dissensions in the church; but the regular services and the Sunday School have been kept up, and nine adults have been received by baptism. There the active influence of this church also a new Sunday School, with an attendance of about 60, has grown up in an unoccupied part of the city.

2. Tsuchee. Evangelist Akaiwa and wife were gladly welcomed back here in July, after a year's furlough during which he refreshed himself in Doshisha Theological School, while she spent the time in the Woman's Evangelistic School. The new vigor they have brought to their work has proved that the year of study was a good investment. The church services and the Sunday School have constantly improved; and the only two have been received into the church by baptism, the goodly number of inquirers seems to promise good things for the coming year.

3. Saijo. Evangelist Agata and wife occupy a wide field, and carry heavy burdens. Regular weekly services and Sunday School are carried on at this center not only, but at Komatsu to the West, and Niihama at the east,

while Mr. Agata makes good use of his bicycle in visiting a number of villages scattered thru this wide valley.

Komatsu is an old castle town that lives on its past, has little of present activity and less of future hopes. But it has a historic church building, and some of the old guard still remain. The ordinary audience is made up of old people and children. As there is nothing to keep the youth in town, they rapidly drift away to the more active centres. The church in some respects resembles the Church in Sardis.

Niihama is the antithesis of Komatsu. It has no past, but a most lively present and a great future. Here are located the main offices of the Sumitomo copper mines, - the mines being in the mountains just to the south, and the refineries out on an island to the north, nine miles from the shore. The ordinary audience here is made up almost wholly of youth. As to the church in Philadelphia, there is set upon this church an open door. The prospect is that the coming year will see great growth. The proper man has not yet been found for this peculiar field, nor is the money yet in sight to call him if he should appear; but a Bible woman has been secured to go here, and her work begins just at the point where this report ends.

This Saijo field has made but little apparent advance, but the three baptisms only during the year are no indication of the really good and fundamental work that has been done. The prospects were never better here than at present.

4. Maniyame. The "great Diana" never had a greater influence over the Ephesians than the great Konpira temple has over the inhabitants of Kagawa Prefecture, of which Maniyame is the second largest city. This is the place which a former evangelist declared to be under the curse of God for its wickedness and consequently beyond all possibility of help from man, - and he shook off the dust of his feet as he departed. It is doubtless the most difficult place in our field, but most fortunately it has the most optimistic of our workers in Mr. Aono who beats Barnaby Rudge's raven in his "never say die" enthusiasm. He has done a remarkable work in not only holding his church together, but in increasing its membership by four baptisms (and five additions by letter), and in maintaining a Sunday School of marked and growing efficiency. It is noteworthy that three of the above baptisms were strictly home made, the candidates having received all their Christian training in this Sunday School during the eight years of Mr. Aono's incumbency.

From this center regular work is carried on at Sakaide to the East, where is quite a company of Christians, and at Kwannonji to the west, where a small beginning has been made this past year starting from the nucleus of a single Christian family.

II Social. There are two pieces of work here that fall properly into this category, - the Night School and the Factory Girls Home.

1. Factory Girls' Home. This Home, called in Japanese Dōjōkwan, meaning Sympathy House, is on a wider foundation than its chosen English title would indicate; and tho its main feature at present is its work for factory girls, its sympathies extend to all in need. Besides furnishing a suitable boarding house for a limited number of the girls employed in the Cotton Spinning mill near by, it has a weaving establishment of its own, and a Government licensed night school in which the girls of both departments receive a common school education.

The Home celebrated with suitable ceremonies the completion of its first decade this Spring.

There have been during the year about thirty girls in the Home and 36 in the night School. on the average. They are not in any way objects of "charity" in the sense of receiving financial aid, but all pay the standard boarding house rate of fifteen sen per day out of their wages that range from 20 to 40 sen. They simply get more for their money than the other girls, in the more careful supervision, training in school, in morals, and in economy and in physical Exercise. While others squander their hard earned money in foolish ways, they are encouraged to keep a bank book, with

the result that the average savings of each girl in the Home this past
year amounted to Yen 25.76 ($17.88).

III. Educational. [Girls' School & Night School reported by Miss Judson]

IV. General.

1. Sunday Schools. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of this work for children and youth. Each church and preaching place has such a school in more or less successful operation, while several detached schools bring the number to eight with a total enrollment of nearly 500. At one Communion service at Maruyama, of the [illegible] who received baptism, three were the product of the Sunday School directly.

2. Bible Classes. These are encouraged for the adults of the church, as well as for public school students who are interested somewhat in Bible study, but are not ready to enroll in regular Sunday School classes. Several such classes have been carried on in Matsuyama especially for students of the two Middle Schools and the Normal School, with fair attendance thru the year.

A cooking class which Mrs. Newell has conducted has been also essentially a Bible class, in that regular Bible instruction has formed a part of the program.

3. Touring. The ideal is one trip each month to some part of the field. But when there is only one man in the Station, and the pastor of one church is continuously absent and the other is frequently sick,

the local demands have made the ideal quite impossible of realization. Eight such trips have been made however by Mr. Newell, and two by Mrs. Newell, covering every part of the field several times.
One visit was also made to Kikuma, a new place in our work, when, under the Egis of the mayor of the town a fine audience of over 200 came together.
Mr. Newell also spent a week in Okayama Ken, assisting in the special services then last fall.
4. Visitors. Our work has been helped during the year by the coming, for short periods of special work, particularly in connection with the Girls' School, of the Rev. Messrs Makino, Osada, Shiraishi and Tsuyuma, all of whose work has been much appreciated, and has resulted in the definite decision for Christ of all the girls of the School.
5. Comity. - Three Protestant and two Catholic societies are centred in Matsuyama, and we endeavor to do all our work in that Spirit of practical comity that is being emphasized these days on paper, but not always carried into practice. The Protestant missionaries meet together each week for prayer, conference and sociability; while the monthly Workers Conference brings all together, including the Greek & Roman brethren in delightful & helpful fellowship.

Annual Report.
Matsuyama Station.
— Jan.- Dec. 1916. —

I General Statistics

1. Station and Field:

Matsuyama Station

Organized	1897
No. Outstations	8
Population of field	1,700,000

2. Station Members

Ordained men	1
Single women	2
Nurse	1
Total	4

3 Native Workers

Ordained men	1
Unordained "	4
Bible women	2
Nurses	4
Teachers	26
Total	37

4. Churches

Organized	7
Chapel (Kojiche)	1
Aided	8
Communicants	302
Added by Confession	46
Net Increase	40

5. Sunday Schools 9
Members enrolled 875

6 Educational Work

1) Girls' School 1
Teachers 12
Pupils enrolled 149
" attendance Dec. 114

2) Night School 1
Teachers 8
Pupils enrolled 154
" av. attendance 90

3) Dojokan Kindergarten
Teachers 3
Pupils 50

4) Dojokan Night School
Teachers 3
Pupils 13

7. Native Contributions, ¥1621.70

II The Station, Field and Work.

A. Evangelistic

1. There are four members of the Station, Miss C. Judson, Miss H. F. Parmelee, and Mr. Mrs. H. B. Newell, with Mrs K. S. Beam as a visiting member for the year.

The Japanese workers, exclusive of the numerous and loyal volunteer teachers in the Sunday Schools, number ~~thirty eight~~ thirty seven, including evangelists and their wives, Bible women, teachers in the schools, and personal helpers

2. The Field is the two Prefectures of Ehime and Kagawa on the northern coast of the island of Shikoku, and these have a combined population of 1,700,000. Three other Protestant denominations are engaged in work in this territory, with two of which this Station cooperates

3. Following the usual method of reporting the Station work it can be divided roughly into Evangelistic and Educational.

A. Evangelistic Work

1. Independent churches within this territory do not come within the scope of this Station's report, but as matter of reference it might be mentioned that there are three such, at Matsuyama, Imaharu and Uwajima, with two aided churches of the Japanese Home Missionary Society, at Takamatsu and Yawatahama, having a combined membership of a little over 500.

2. There are seven churches and one chapel aided by the Station, at Matsuyama (Komachi), Gunachu, Komatsu, Saijo, Niihama, Marugame, Sakaide, and Kanonji, with a total membership of a little over 300. The latest to enter this group was Sakaide, which was organized on Nov. 8, and thus separated from Marugame. This will explain the apparent loss in membership of the latter church in the statistical table.

The following table of statistics will show in outline the church and Sunday School work of the Station.

	Resident Members	Recd by Confession & Letter		Contributions	S.S. Members
Komachi	51	2	1	355.00	130
Gyenchu	48	7	4	120.00	60
Komatsu	23	2		12.55	45
Saijo	60	13	4	619.40 (Bldg 477.40)	135
Niihama	28	2	3	56.00	75
Marugame	68	19	3	250.00	50
Sakaide	14	1	13	208.75	55
Kamoriji	10	8			80
Ichiman S.S.					85
Dojokan "					130
Nagaki-machi "			28		
	302	46		1621.70	845

4. Field notes.

While Matsuyama Church, being independent, is not included in the above statistics, or in this report, it should be mentioned as really a part of the Station work, inasmuch as a large part of the usual Sunday audience is made up of the teachers and pupils of our Girls' School and Night School, and the major part of the baptisms during the year, as well as of the force engaged in the Sunday School and other Christian activities of the Church, is recruited from the same two sources.

Komachi Church, under the lead of Mr. Higashi, who has completed six years of service here, has been nearly at a standstill so far as growth is concerned, and can report but a net gain of one for the year. Both Mr. and Mrs. Higashi are, however, devoting valuable time to the Girls' School. A hopeful sign for the future is that the Church has taken up Evangelistic work in a neighboring village about two miles out from the city, where the pastor and some of the members of the Church go for preaching and Sunday School work each week.

Gyenchu Church, after being for several years without a resident worker, has acquired the residence there of Mr. Tomita, the general utility man of the Station

This has been a gain to Sendai, and no special loss in other directions, as he comes in to Matsuyama every day for his work in connection with the Station and the Girls' School. There have been nine additions during the year, seven of which were by baptism, and two by letter. Mr. Newell has conducted a Friday afternoon English Bible class here for the school teachers of this locality.

Komatsu Church has no resident worker, but is visited each week by Mr. Yamanoka from Saijo, and regular services with Sunday School are kept up. There is but little activity of any kind now in this once flourishing daimyo town, and the church with its paltry addition of two new members reflects the general condition. There is one member, however, who has for years exhibited a splendid sense of responsibility toward the church and the Sunday School, and it is due largely to his active faith and good works that the organization has been kept together and running.

Saijo Church has taken a long step towards its goal of ultimate independence, and Evangelist Yamanaka has stirred up a spirit of activity they have not known for years. Thirteen additions by baptism and four by letter have changed the complexion of things, and brought the question of a church building prominently to the front. For this latter purpose an excellent site has been purchased, containing 300 tsubo of land ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre) in a central location, and the matter of a building is now under serious consideration. The town is having an excellent growth, and the coming of the railroad from Takamatsu, which is expected to reach here in another year or so, will make this one of the best places on this north shore. And the church seems to be waking up to its duties and opportunities

Nishiura Church, the small, is vigorous, and full of promise for the next years. This field also is under the care of Mr. Yamanata of Saijo who plans to spend here one week of each month. The number of additions was small, being only two by baptism and one by letter, but the number of hopeful enquirers is large, and the prospects are good for a great harvest another year. No small part of the credit for the activity and growth here is due to the Bible Woman, Mrs. Takagi, who has put in six years of faithful effort here, especially among the wives and children of those who are engaged in the copper mines,- the one great industry of the place.

Maruyama Church, then the unflagging zeal of its pastor, Mr. Aono, has shown its continued activity by receiving nineteen new members by baptism and three by letter; but when it comes to the matter of net gain it must drop far down on the list. For it has been going through that interesting biological process of fission, with the result that two organisms now exist where there was but one before. In other words, the Christians from the neighboring city of Sakaide, who have been members heretofore of Maruyama Church, have now withdrawn and formed an organization of their own. Maruyama has thus, in a way, become a mother; and while the process has been somewhat painful, and has sapped her vital energies to some extent, still she is proud and happy to have been able to produce such a vigorous offspring.

One of the features of this church work has been the large and well organized Ladies' Society. This has been kept up wonderfully well considering the fact that the church has been without a Bible Woman for a great part of the year. The Society has an active membership [illegible] strong.

Sakaide Church was organized on Nov. 8 with thirteen members, and on that day their first new member was added by baptism. Mr. Kondo, who had been working in this section since April in conjunction with Mr. Aono, was now set apart for this special work at Sakaide, and the young church began its new life by assuming one half of all expenses, including the evangelists salary.

Kanonji Chapel is another outpost from Marugame. Pioneer work has been carried on here for several years, but now a building has been secured for permanent work, and on Feb. 18 occurred the first baptism service ever held in the town, when four were received. These and the other four received later, in November, are still reckoned as members of Marugame church, and are thus included in the above statistics. A great need here is a Bible woman permanently located.

Sunday Schools have been given a constantly increasing important place in the general scheme of work. Each church has maintained a fairly flourishing school, and in addition several special schools have been kept up in Matsuyama, - one in connection with the Night School, one at the Working Girls' Home, and one at Ichiman-cho in the northeastern corner of the city

The individual work of the Station members would be hard to describe in its miscellaneousness, but in general Miss Judson has her hands full in connection with the two schools; Miss Parmelee in addition to her interests in the Working Girls' Home and conducting several Bible classes at home, has been carrying on an interesting series of neighborhood meetings, making her home the centre of gatherings frequented by from a hundred to 180 children and adults; Mrs. Newell aside from home duties has had a cooking class

for quite a large circle of ladies who not only learn her about the meats for the body, but also receive a course of Spiritual food with each lesson; and has also been actively interested in the building up of the new Kindergarten at the Working Girls Home; Mrs. Newell has been the filler-in of chinks, with an eye to all departments of work in the city and in the country districts, and has been carrying on five Bible classes during the week, and giving one half-day each week to teaching English in one of the city Middle Schools

3. Matsuyama Working Girls' Home (Dōjōkan).

Like most institutions of this sort in Japan, this has had a year of ups and downs. The downs have been in the industrial part, where the economic conditions of the country on account of the European war have so increased the price of dye stuffs that there is no profit in the kind of weaving that has been done at the Home; and on the other hand the great demand for the kind of material produced at the big factories at Osaka and elsewhere has increased the demand for labor in those constantly growing factories, and very largely drawn into that living whirlpool the constituency that this Home was attempting to help. The prospect of heretofore unheard-of wages that the factories present, is attracting this kind of labor from near and far, till even the domestic service problem has become a serious one in the Japanese homes.

The four departments of work at the Home are Dormitory, Night School, Weaving and Kindergarten.

In the Dormitory the number of girls has gradually decreased during the year from nineteen to eleven, with the probability of still further decrease after the New Year. For many reasons, including the decrease in contributions from friends abroad towards this work, the first three departments above named have found rather rough sledding thro the year. The work has been continued, however, and constant Christian influences have been thrown around the girls both in the Home thro regular Bible classes and instruction, and in the Church which they frequently attend.

The Kindergarten, which started in Jan. 1915 as a Day Nursery, has developed well, and on Dec. 16 dedicated the new building which was erected on these grounds thro the gift of friends and thro part of the proceeds of the sale of a small unused portion of the land. There have been 60 children in attendance, and in March the first class of fifteen was graduated. - S.S. of 80 & 120; + Mothers' Meetings thro S.S. & Kg.

Matsuyama Girls School.

(Miss Judson's report not at present available; but the following is condensed summary. W.P.B.)

School founded in 1886. Has graduated 336 girls. Has at present enrolment of about 120 pupils. Faculty of ten. Graduated 36 girls in March '17. Is making plans for change of location, Enlarging buildings, &c., for which W.P.B. is making special gift.

Night School.

Has attendance of about 100, with enrolment of some 150. Has graduated 213 since its foundation in 1891, 75 of whom were girls.

This is the private work of Miss Judson, supported by the New Haven Branch of W.P.B., and by her own gifts.

The first draft of a sort of report of the Night School work is enclosed herewith by Miss Judson, but not with the expectation of being seen in this shape. It may help give an idea of the work however, & so sent here in lieu of the full copied report.

MISS PARMELEE'S PART

OF THE 1916 MATSUYAMA STATION REPORT.

The Working Girl's Home,(Dojokwan) has continued its work during the year, under great difficulties:a part of which may be because of the war.

In times of prosperity like the present, fewer girls go out to work, and work at the factory pays better than any There else.

What ever the cause or causes, there have been but few girls in the Home. Also with the number of work hours we have been accustomed to give them they are not able to support themselves by their work.

Longer hours of work cut out their hours of study, which Mr. Omoto proposes to ~~to~~ has dropped in any case, as the government schools have added two years to the lower grades, which cover the work (school work) formerly done by the working girls. His plan is to give them only lessons in etiquette and sewing.

There are many problems in connection with the Dojokan; we hope that another year will see the end of them.

The day nursery which was opened on the premises, over a year ago, has now become a kindergarden, through Mrs. Newell, who wished to make it a memorial to her father, and so has taken it over. She doubtless reports on its fine new building and prospects.

Miss Parmelee's other work is the ordinary work of the ordinary missionary. Calling and receiving calls, Classes of young men in English, and in the Bible are interesting. They include students, business men and teachers.

Miss Parmelee's house is located in a very poor part of town; the roofs close about her, cover some of the poorest of the poor, criminals and lowest of the low. When she moved into her house and looked out of her second storey windows, upon the roofs and back doors about her, she wondered how her life could ever be brought into touch with the lives about her, how the Christ life and message could be made effective for them.

In January 1916 tracts and helpful reading were given to every house in the block, visits made, and in February an invitation was given to come to her house and listen to helpful talks; The response has been crowded rooms, with from 125 to 180: Though once only at the latest meeting, just after a "sake" drinking Old Style New Year, the number went down to a little over 100.

Radioptican pictures have been shown, a doctor has talked on hygiene; A Salvation Army man has preached, But mostly Messrs. Nishimura, Tomita and Higashi have done the talking, while my helper generally gives a preliminary talk to the women and children.

In general, straight gospel talks, which all have been closely listened to, and which in all probability have been the only bit of Christianity they have ever heard.

The visiting brings us into contact with sin, poverty ~~as needs Christian~~ and such misery as needs Christian charity organizations, and sociological thought and cooperation as does not exist on the Island of Shikoku, or as far as we Know in Japan, making us feel helpless as regards some features of the work.

In 1915- ~~Year before last~~, Temperance Posters were placed by permission of the Iyo Railroad authorities, in each of the twenty stations on the line.

Judging from one local paper, there was reason to think they attracted considerable attention. Not being in permanent form, and the permission being for only one year, new permission was sought last Fall, to replace them in frames, which was granted for only seven of the larger stations.

The seven framed posters were accordingly put up, with the proviso that the name of the author of the action, be posted with them.

Later we received information from a Methodist Evangelist, who also said he himself had first heard of Christianity from Seimatsu Kimura, here in town fifteen or sixteen years ago, and was now in Kume a town near here- he told ~~as that~~ a Shinto priest above the average in intelligence, and greatly given to "sake" drinking, and had twice made failure through it, saw one of the new posters and was greatly impressed; said he had seen many wonderful writings, but none so wonderful as one of the Scripture verses on the Poster.

The priest had stopped his drinking, to the amazement of his friends, who said that if he could stop drinking they could. The priest came to talk with the Evangelist about it, and there is now a little group of three or four to whom

the Evangelist goes regularly totalk of Christianity.
Let us put up more posters!
While it may not come within the exact limits of the time covered by this report,we would like to tell of two girls from the girl's Normal School in Mitsugahama a town perhaps two and a half miles from here, who form a little Bible class at our house Sunday afternoons, A most unusual fall of snow stopped the tram cars running between the two places. It is difficult to walk in the snow on Japanese clogs, so what did these girls do but walk that distance in the snow in their stocking feet!

Who says the Japanese are not eager to study Christianity!

Matsuyama Station Report,1917.

I. Field,Work and Workers.

There is no special change here from what was reported last year. The Field is the two Prefectures of of Ehime and Kagawa,with population of about 1,700,000,of which Ehime claims over 1,000,000.

The Work is both evangelistic and educational,and includes the supervising of eight churches with a total resident membership of about 270 adults,and of three schools with enrolment of 340 pupils.

The Workers are four missionaries,-Miss C.Judson,Miss H.F.Parmelee,and Rev.and Mrs.H.B.Newell,-one ordained pastor,four evangelists,four Bible women,and 23 teachers in the schools.

There have been received into membership of the 8 churches 60 on confession and 12 by letter,as follows:-Komachi,6 on confession,2 by letter; Gunchu,11 and 2; Komatsu,2 and 1; Saijo,8 and 1; Niihama,6 and 3; Marugame,13 and 3; Sakaide, 10; Kanonji, 4. This does not take into account the Matsuyama Church which,tho an independent Kumiai church,is largely dependent on the support of those who are connected with the Station,especially the teachers and pupils of the Girls'School and Night School. Of the 3I received here by baptism during the year nearly all were from this connection.

Sunday School work has continued to hold its important place in the general scheme,and in the 12 schools there has been an enrolment of 840 pupils,with 47 teachers,-not including the school of Matsuyama Church with its 350 pupils,and its 12 teachers who are mostly from among our Station workers.

II. Details of Evangelistic work.

1. Komachi Church.This is at the west end of Matsuyama,and under toe care of Pastor Higashi as for the past 6 years.It is rather a hard field, but some small gain has been made.There have been 6 additions,and a nte gain of 7 members.It is rather a roving population,however,and of the present enrolment of 83,only 45 are now resident in town.The average attendence at the morning service was 31. A special series of addresses for the community was planned early in the year;and while not carried out fully as planned,the results were encouraging enough to warrent the continuance of the plan for another year.Four such meetings were held,the speakers being two Japanese and two foreigners.

2. Gunchu,a town of 5000 about 10 miles south of Matsuyama on the ceast, has a small church of 30 members under the care of Mr.Tomita.Tho it has a good number of additions each year,there is little steady gain,as its additions are mostly young men who soon move off th the larger centers, and even to distant parts.Among its fairly recent members it now has representatives not only in the home cities of Hiroshima,Kobe,Osaka and Tokyo,but also in Formosa,Korea,China,Hawaii,Singapore and Ceylon.Such work is rather discouraging from the standpoint of building up the local church, but it has its interesting and encouraging features from the standpoint of worldwide evangelism.

3. Saijo Church had a bright outlook a year ago,and was beginning to talk of independence and a new church building.With a good strong board of deacons such as few of even our churches in the larger cities have,there seemed to be nothing in sight to prevent a great and successful advance here.But for some reason rather difficult to find,there broke out a sort of bolshevik spirit that has caused confusion and marred all the bright prospects. The land for the proposed building is secure;but the loan from the Mission Church Building Fund that was about to be advanced had to be cancelled,or postponed until the spirit of unity and peace shall return to the little church.The evangelist,Mr.Yamanaka,has done in some ways most excellent work here,but seems to have reached his limit and lost control of the situation.His transfer to another field has been arranged, and the change will doubtless be beneficial to all concerned.There have been 8 additions on confession.

4. Komatsu is an outstation from Saijo,and under the same worker.It is a moribund town,but has an interesting place in the Christian work of the Province,having a church building that was erected in the midst of persecution in 1885,the same year with the pioneer church at Imaharu.There is a present resident membership of 18,and during the year2 were received on confession and one by letter.THis latter has become very active in

Matsuyama Station Report,1917.

I. Field,Work and Workers.

There is no special change here from what was reported last year.

The Field is the two Prefectures of of Ehime and Kagawa,with population of about 1,700,000,of which Ehime claims over 1,000,000.

The Work is both evangelistic and educational,and includes the supervising of eight churches with a total resident membership of about 270 adults,and of three schools with enrolment of 340 pupils.

The Workers are four missionaries,-Miss C.Judson,Miss H.F.Parmelee,and Rev.and Mrs.H.B.Newell,-one ordained pastor,four evangelists,four Bible women,and 23 teachers in the schools.

There have been received into membership of the 8 churches 60 on confession and 12 by letter,as follows:-Komachi,6 on confession,2 by letter; Gunchu,11 and 2; Komatsu,2 and 1; Saijo,8 and 1; Niihama,6 and 3; Marugame,13 and 3; Sakaide, 10; Kanonji, 4. This does not take into account the Matsuyama Church which,tho an independent Kumiai church,is largely dependent on the support of those who are connected with the Station,especially the teachers and pupils of the Girls'School and Night School. Of the 3I received here by baptism during the year nearly all were from this connection.

Sunday School work has continud to hold its important place in the general scheme,and in the 12 schools there has been an enrolment of 840 pupils,with 47 teachers,-not including the school of Matsuyama Church with its 350 pupils,and its 12 teachers who are mostly from among our station workers.

II. Details of Evangelistic work.

1. Komachi Church.This is at the west end of Matsuyama,and under toe care of Pastor Higashi as for the past 6 years.It is rather a hard field, but some small gain has been made.There have been 6 additions,and a nte gain of 7 members.It is rather a roving population,however,and of the present enrolment of 83,only 45 are now resident in town.The average attendence at the morning service was 31. A special series of addresses for the community was planned early in the year;and while not carried out fully as planned,the results were encouraging enough to warrent the continuance of the plan for another year.Four such meetings were held,the speakers being two Japanese and two foreigners.

2. Gunchu,a town of 5000 about 10 miles south of Matsuyama on the ceast, has a small church of 30 members under the care of Mr.Tomita.Tho it has a good number of additions each year,there is little steady gain,as its additions are mostly young men who soon move off th the larger centers, and even to distant parts.Among its fairly recent members it now has representatives not only in the home cities of Hiroshima,Kobe,Osaka and Tokyo,but also in Formosa,Korea,China,Hawaii,Singapore and Ceylon.Such work is rather discouraging from the standpoint of building up the local church, but it has its interesting and encouraging features from the standpoint of worldwide evangelism.

3. Saijo Church had a bright outlook a year ago,and was beginning to talk of independence and a new church building.With a good strong board of deacons such as few of even our churches in the larger cities have,there seemed to be nothing in sight to prevent a great and successful advance here.But for some reason rather difficult to find,there broke out a sort of bolshevik spirit that has caused confusion and marred all the bright prospects. The land for the proposed building is secure;but the loan from the Mission Church Building Fund that was about to be advanced had to be cancelled,or postponed until the spirit of unity and peace shall return to the little church.The evangelist,Mr.Yamanaka,has done in some ways most excellent work here,but seems to have reached his limit and lost control of the situation.His transfer to another field has been arranged, and the change will doubtless be benefisial to all concerned.There have been 8 additions on confession.

4. Komatsu is an outstation from Saijo,and under the same worker.It is a moribund town,but has an interesting place in the Christian work of the Province,having a church building that was erected in the midst of persecution in 1885,the same year with the pioneer church at Imaharu.There is a present resident membership of 18,and during the year2 were received on confession and one by letter.This latter has become very active in evangelistic efforts,and tho busy with his farm work he finds time for a good deal of substantial reading and active Christian effort in the community and in the Sunday School. One other man in the church is in full accord with him in his activities,and there is a possibility of a real work of grace being started in this quiet by-path.

5. Niihama,like Komatsu,is dependent upon Saijo for ministration,as there are no funds available either here or in the Station treasury for calling

a man to this important work.The Bible woman,Mrs.Takagi,has completed her 7th year of faithful service here;and Mr.Yamanaka has been accustomed to spend a week of each month here.So the ordinary work has been kept up.But this is a place that demands more than the "ordinary" work,as it is a place of 7000 population,and is the seat of the Sumitomo copper mining industry,and offers the best sort of a field for all the best and most modern methods of Christian effort.There is a membership of 30,and a Sunday School of 75. Six were added on confession and three by letter.

6. Marugame Church has been trying to get onto its feet again after its generous weakening of last year in giving up so many of its members to the formation of the church at Sakaide.Under the active guidance of Pastor Aonoit has pulled itself together in good shape,and still keeps the lead of all our churches in number of additions,with 13 on confession and 3 by letter.Church attendance is always good here,and the S.S.of 120 members is one of the best. A good Bible woman has been secured in Miss Yamashita, and the Woman's Society is flourishing as usual.This Society has been, under Mrs.Newell's supervision,doing quite a bit of sewing and other work for the American Red Cross,and seems always in the attitude of "looking round for more when they are through."

7. Sakaide Church during its first year of life received 10 new members on confession,and seems well started on its career,with prospects of a vigorous growth under the leadership of Mr.Kondo.A larger building has been secured,and the church continues to pay a half of all expenses,which is a good proportion for so young an organization.

8. Kanonji Chapel is another child of Marugame,and is still dependent upon Mr.Aono's ministrations.It has a membership of 12,and a S.S.of 70. There were four baptisms this year.The coming of the railroad thru this section has greatly facilitated this work,and the prospects are good for a steady gain here.

III. Sunday School Work.

Each of the 8 churches has its own school,and in addition there are 4 others,making 13 schools within the Station's sphere,of 970 pupils,50tea

Of the churches,Komachi and Marugame have each one in addition to the home school;and in Matsuyama are three specials,one at the Night School, one at Dojokan,and one at Ichiman-cho.

In Feb.(7-11)a S.S.Institute and rally was held in Matsuyama under the direction of Mr.H.E.Coleman and several other specialists.The rally on Sunday(11th) brought out about 1000 pupils and teachers,whose parade thru town made quite an impression.Among the speakers was Mr.F.H.Warner who chanced to be visiting here,and who wrote after his return home,"One of the sweetest visions that I have of Japan is that crowd of little Japanese childrens' faces as I spoke to them from the double-decked packing boxes."

IV. Educational Work.

1. Girls'School. This school,founded in 1886,has graduated 392 girls to date. This year's graduating class numbered 34,and the entering one 50. The enrolment is 125. The Christian Endeavor Society is a large and flourishing one,and includes,in active and associate membership,practically the whole school.About one fourth are on the active list.

Miss Judson is the Principal,and associated with her are 14 teachers, 7 of whom give full time,and 7 part time to the school.

The matter of change of location is still under consideration,but no definite conclusion has been reached as yet.

2. Night School. Established by Miss Judson in 1891,this school has graduated 220 pupils,75 of whom were girls. Begun as a coeducational institution,it has developed practically into a boys' school,tho there are still a few girls who take advantage of the opportunities offered here. Mr.S.Nishimura is the Principal,and has 7 teachers associated with him, most of whom give a large part of their services,accepting only a nominal honorarium.

The pupils of this school as well as of the Girls'School are surrounded constantly with strong and helpful Christian influences,and carry with them in their later life to an unusual degree the impress received.

3. Kindergarten. Started as a Day Nursery in 1915,this developed the following year into a full fledged Kindergarten,and got into its new and commodious quarters in Dec.1916. Its first graduating class numbered 24. It has an enrolment of 50 children. Mrs.Newell is in charge of this work, and has associated with her two teachers,one a graduate of the Kobe Training School,and an experienced kindergartener.

V. Industrial Work.

The Dojokan has been set awry to a considerable extent for the past two or three years on account of

V. Industrial Work.

The Dojokan has been set awry to a considerable extent for the past two or three years on account of general war conditions and prices,together with some local reasons;and while it still has a name to live,and is not yet dead,its activities as "industrial work" have been rather dormant. The big factories at Osaka and other large centers,with their offers of tempting wages,have quite depleted the locality of the working girls that formerly were in evidence;and the improved conditions and more careful supervision of the local factory boarding houses have taken away to some extent the original raison d'etre of this Home.There is still a weaving that is kept up,but the number of operatives is small,-the largest at any time during the year being thirteen. A new form of service is being planned,in the shape of an Employment Bureau for girls,using the dormitory building for housing the applicants who come to the city seeking domestic service.

The former plant has been divided practically into three separate departments,pending a fundamental reconstruction of this whole work. Mr. Omoto continues in charge of the industrial part;Miss Parmelee takes the distinctively religious work (particularly the Sunday School,which is to be called now the Jo-hoku,or North-of-the-Castle,school);and Mrs.Newell the educational work,consisting at present of the Kindergarten.

VI. Individual Work.

1.Miss Judson,as Principal of the Girls'School,and as founder and general overseer of the Night School,finds her time more than fully occupied with work by day and by night,-not to speak of the two S.S. that she is interested in on the Sabbath.

2. Miss Parmelee has her parish on the north side of Castle Hill,and has been carrying on very successful neighborhood meetings,opening her house freely for such gatherings where from 100 to 150 adults and children gather to hear an address from some invited speaker,or to see the pictures of the stereopticon or radiograph that are sometimes presented. She also has several Bible classes, mostly for students. Beginning with 1918 she takes charge of the Jo-hoku S.S.

3.Mrs.Newell,besides her home duties,has charge of a Woman's Society, a Cooking Class of about 50 members of the well to do ladies of town, several classes of girls for English and Bible study,several hours of teaching in the Girls'School each week, charge of the Ichiman-cho S.S., and charge of the Kindergarten.

4.Mr.Newell has general charge of the business of the Station, superintendence of the evangelistic work thruout the field, several classes for Bible study with school teachers and students and others in the city, and one day each week of English teaching in one of the Middle Schools.

VII. Special Events of the Year.

The Station has been favored with a number of visitors,both for public service and for private consultation. The S.S.Institute of Feb.has been noted. That month also saw Mr.and Mrs.Clark with us,on consultation over Dojokan matters. In March Col.and Mrs.de Groot of the S.A. both spoke at a great meeting held in Matsuyama Church. In April Mr.E.W.Thwing the irrepressible favored us with his presence and talks on reform,and songs. In May Mr.Miyagawa and Mr.Makino came for several days work in the Church. In June Messrs Cobb,Clark and Warren came for consultation with Dojokan Com. From Sept.to Nov. Miss S.W.Orvis of the Turkey Mission was here, teaching in the Girls'School till the way was open for her to go on to Tiflis via Siberia. In Oct.,Messrs Pedley and Rowland were here preparing the way for the coming of the Deputation from the Board in the Spring. In Nov.and early Dec. a series of meetings was held in commemmoration of the completing of extensive repairs on Matsuyama Church,with Mr.Enomoto of Hiroshima,Mr.Makino and Madam Hirooka of Osaka,and Mr.Ebina of Tokyo as speakers. And in the midst of this series was entered an unexpected number when Col.Yamamuro of the S.A. accepted the offer of the use of the church for his meetings,and spoke twice to capacity audiences. As one result of this series of meetings about 80 inquirers appeared.

~~VIII. The Needs of the Station.~~

~~1. For [illegible] Exterior Work.~~

~~This Board is represented here by Miss Parmelee since 1901. She has for her general work the sum of [illegible] a year,-about enough to keep her in the religious and temperance literature that she sends out in her work. For her neighborhood meetings,Sunday School and other work she needs an appropriation of at least $100 more.~~

~~2. For Woman's Board Work.~~

1917

A Brief History of Matsuyama Station.

The opening of this Station dates, strictly speaking, from November 27, 1897, the day of the arrival here of Mr. and Mrs. S.L. Gulick. But beneath this date lies a great body of fundamental work that made possible this final development, and that was gradually evolving during a period of at least twenty years.

In an article on "Early Touring" by Mr. J.L. Atkinson in the Mission Annual Report for 1894-5, published under the title of "A Chapter of Mission History in Modern Japan", while names and dates are mostly lacking, they can be supplied easily by one familiar with the work in Shikoku, which was then considered an evangelistic adjunct to Kobe Station. From this it appears that the first open Christian work at Matsuyama was in the spring of 1876, when Mr. Atkinson came here with two young men, members of Kobe Church (one of whom was Mr. Suzuki Akira), rented a house and spent two weeks "preaching every afternoon to large audiences of both men and women. The nights and mornings were given to conversing with callers and to distributing tracts." Their call to visit this place came thru two young men of this city, Mr. Nakajima Katsukari, who had been converted and baptized while a student at Osaka; and Mr. Yoshida , who had gone thru a similar experience at Yokohama in Dr. Brown's school. Later visits were made here by Mr. Atkinson, as well as by Messrs L.H. Gulick, Cary and Pettee, and by Misses Barrows and Dudley, during a period of about ten years.

While on the first visit above recorded, an invitation reached Mr. Atkinson from Imaharu to which he responded at once and was received kindly, "the people of this town providing for us the three places that were successively used for the services." It was here that the seed then planted took root and grew the most vigorously; for the Imaharu Church was the first to be formed in this region, in 1879, and it became the centre of an evangelistic activity that later reached back to Matsuyama when, in 1882, Mr. Ninomiya Kunijiro came here from Imaharu and began the work that resulted in the formation three years later of the independent Matsuyama Church with a membership of twenty. A year later (1886) Mr. Ninomiya organized into The Matsuyama Girls' School a little piece of educational work he had begun in this line. Miss Mashida Shizu who graduated from the Kobe Girls' School in 1885 came here that same year for Christian work, and became the first teacher in the new Girls' School.

Led partly by her interest in Miss Mashida, one of her pupils, and partly by the growing calls for Christian work in this section, Miss E.B. Gunnison, after four years of teaching in the Kobe Girls' School, took up her residence in Matsuyama in September, 1889, (still as member of Kobe Station) and remained here engaged in school and evangelistic work until she retired from the Mission in 1894. She was the first foreign missionary of our Board to reside in Matsuyama, and lived here alone for ~~about a year~~ until the coming of Rev. and Mrs. W.W. Noyes in the ~~fall~~ spring of 1890. They were not members of the Mission at that time, being under the Berkeley Temple Mission of Boston, but they remained here in co-operative work for ~~about a year~~ a short time, when for health reasons they were obliged to leave in ~~1891~~ the summer of 1890.

In the fall of 1890 Miss C. Judson joined Kobe Station on transfer from Niigata, and was sent to Matsuyama to join Miss Gunnison. She has continued in this field to the present time, tho about three months of her time was given to Miyazaki Station in 1892, and ~~five years~~ were spent in evangelistic work at Uwajima, from Aug. '99 to Feb. 1904. In 1891 she opened a Night School for the poor at Matsuyama, which still flourishes and has now become one of the recognized institutions of the city. Since 1906 she has been Principal of the Matsuyama Girls' School. This School, begun

from Aug. '99 to Feb. '04.

in 1886,was carried on by a Japanese Committee for many years,but unfortunately went bankrupt,and was then taken up by the Mission(1905).

In 1894 Miss A.E.Harwood came here to take up the work in the Girls'School that Miss Gunnison had just left,and continued here till her return home in 1898. As Miss Judson was absent on furlough in 1897,Miss Harwood was thus the only one here to welcome Mr.and Mrs S.L.Gulick on their arrival November 27,1897. They came here from Kumamoto after the abandonment of that Station,and from the date of their arrival begins the actual history of Matsuyama Station which by vote of the Mission had that year been separated from Kobe and opened as a new Station. Mr.and Mrs.Gulick and family continued here until their transfer to Kyoto in 1904.

Mr.and Mrs.A.W.Stanford,who also became members of the new Matsuyama Station by vote of the Mission in 1897,did not come here till the following year. They remained for two years,returning to Kobe in 1900.

In the following year,1901,Miss H.F.Parmelee joined this Station on her return from furlough,transferred from Maebashi,and has continued her connection here to the present time. This was the year of the birth of the Dojokwan (Factory Girls'Home),started by Mr.Omoto Shinjiro,and backed and financed by Mr.Gulick and Miss Parmelee. The Komachi Church also was really started that year in connection with the Dojokwan work,tho not formally organized until three years later. This church was the outgrowth of a Sunday School begun by Miss Harwood in 1896,and fostered by Mrs.Stanford during her stay here.

Mr.and Mrs.H.B.Newell succeeded the Gulicks here in the fall of 1904,on transfer from Niigata Station,and have since resided here except during their two furloughs. During the first of these,in 1906, Mr.and Mrs.C.M.Warren occupied the Mission house,and continued here for two years.

Miss O.S.Hoyt was a member of the Station for about two years 1913-5,loaned by Kobe College to act as Principal of the Girls'School during Miss Judson's absence on furlough. ~~During the last year of her stay~~ during this time she had as associate Miss R.C.Bates,who spent ~~a year~~ this period here partly in school and evangelistic work,and partly in language study.

The Station has now (1917) as members,Miss C.Judson, Miss H.F. Parmelee,and Mr.and Mrs.H.B.Newell,with Mrs.K.S.Beam as visiting member for the year.

The Work of Matsuyama Station.

The territory intended to be covered by this Station was the two northern provinces of the Island of Shikoku, Iyo and Sanuki (called also Ehime and Kagawa prefectures). The Station was located naturally at Matsuyama,the capital city of Ehime,tho Christian work at first was flourishing more in other places than here. Imaharu especially had the start in this section,an independent church being organized there in 1879 under the enthusiastic lead of Mr.Ise Tokio (T.Yokoi). One of the Imaharu Christians,Mr.Ninomiya Kunijiro,came to Matsuyama as evangelist in 1882,where he was able to organize an independent church three years later,and remained as pastor until 1903,completing the long and fruitful term of twenty one years of service.

During that period of evangelistic fervor between 1880 and 1890, many places were visited,believers gathered,churches organized,and in several cases church buildings erected,-as at Imaharu,Hashihama, Komatsu and Matsuyama. In the eastern end of the island also much effort was expended at Takamatsu,Sakaide and Marugame,but without the

evident results that were seen in the west. The growth there has been slow and labored;and quite naturally so,as the whole sentiment of the the people of that province is dominated by the great temple at Kotohira (Kompira),which yearly attracts upward of a million devotees,and keeps the community smothered almost to suffocation with its unholy and immoral atmosphere.

Of the more than twenty places where evangelistic work has been begun in this field,what fell to the hands of the Station at the time of its organization in 1897 was confined to the eleven places of Matsuyama,Gunchu,Tobe,Mitsu,Takaimura,Uwajima,Komatsu,Saijo,Kawanoe, Marugame and Takamatsu. Of these,Mitsu,Tobe,Takaimura,and Kawanoe were soon dropped; Takamatsu was turned over to the Japanese Home Missionary Society in 1910; Uwajima took the same road and eventually became independent in 1910. There were left then Matsuyama (Komachi Church),Gunchu,Komatsu,Saijo and Marugame. To these were added later Niihama,Sakaide and Kanonji; so that at present the Station has work in these eight places. The membership of these churches under the direct care of the Station totals a little over 300. There are five other churches within this field,independent and outside the care of the Station,with a total membership of over 500,making a total Kumiai body of more than 800 in these two prefectures. Nearly 900 children are enrolled in the Sunday Schools in connection with the Station work,and about 1550 altogether in all the churches.

The work of the Station is (1) evangelistic and (2)institutional. The evangelistic work,centering at Matsuyama,attempts to cover the two prefectures of Ehime and Kagawa which have a combined area of nearly 3000 square miles and a population of over 1,500,000. For this purpose the above eight chiirches have been established at strategic places,and these are in local charge of five native workers who,with their wives and two Bible women make a force of eleven workers,under the general superintendence of the Station. An interesting sidelight upon the evangelistic efforts put forth here is the fact that there are on the records of the various churches and chapels the names of full fifty individuals who have taken part in the work of this field. This does not include the many Seminary students who have come year after year for summer work,and whose assistance is always valuable.

The institutional work is confined to the city of Matsuyama,and includes the Girls'School,the Night School,and the Working Girls'Home. The Girls'School is centrally located in the heart of the city,its grounds adjoining the Mission House property of which a part is also used for School purposes. The School is supported by the Woman'sBoard 1917 There is a present attendance of about 130 pupils,in a four-year course,and a faculty of twelve teachers.

The Night School,situated in the south eastern part of the city, originally a private enterprise by Miss Judson,is now partly supported by an annual appropriation from the Woman's Board. It has an enrolment of about pupils,and a faculty of eight.

The Dojokwan (Working Girls'Home) is in Komachi,the north western section of the city,and has a dormitory for the ten girls now in the weaving Department,and a Kindergarten with an enrolment of fifty children and three teachers. This is supported by private gifts and a small subsidy from the Government,the largest contribution coming from an American church as an annual gift thru the Woman's Board of $180. **The features of the work have been a dormitory for the girls in the Weaving Department,a Night School,and a Kindergarten for the children of the neighborhood.There are now 13 girls in the dormitory, and the kindergarten has an enrolment of 50 children and 3 teachers.**

Copy:—

Miss Parmelee's Part of the Matsuyama Station Report, Feb. 1917.

As to the 1916 Report of the Matsuyama Dojokan, Miss Parmelee feels incompetent to make it: the problems at the Dojokan are beyond her powers of insight. We have there a piece of land, buildings and equipment; Mr. Omoto, wife, sister, heretofore one or two teachers, two kitchen maids, a dyer-er, and some of the time a gardner, making 8 or 9 adults for the carrying on of the work, besides Mr. Omoto's 8 children and 1 or 2 nurse maids who should all have sustenance off the place and plant, aside from Mr. Omoto's slim salary of 15 Yen per month from the U.S.A.

On the other hand there have been on the average probably about 7 girls at work at weaving cloth (Iyo-gasuri) from the sale of which there should be in ordinary times and effort, with full numbers of girls, sufficient income to support the girls. At present writing (Feb. 6, 1917) there are only 3 girls, and also owing to the New and Old style New Years, probably most of this past month no work has been done.

How all these people are supported is a mystery. Some people say that Mr. Omoto makes money off the girls' weaving; some say that he carries on an outside business of dyeing, with our plant,- which may be legitimate if it makes the object for which the institution was founded more possible and successful: if there is careful accounting, and the scale of living of the manager does not allow to go up while that of the girls goes down. But probably the only value of such reports is to show, whether justly or not, that outsiders have little confidence in him.

Doubtless the war has made conditions more difficult; only Japanese dyes are used, and they are high in price. But whatever the cause, Mr. Omoto says the girls cannot now earn their support, working from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with one hour at noon; and at present the girls' food consists of pickles (daikon) for supper and breakfast, with something more, of course, at noon.

When I recovered from an illness last Spring I found the girls were working half a day on Sunday. Mr. Omoto said he thought the girls had too many holidays, it made them mentally weak, and cited as an example the Okayama Orphanage,

which, he said, had always observed Sunday, but had produced no great men (sic!).

The girls get some religious instruction. Mr. Omoto claims that all the girls become Christians. But staying at the Home some months, more or less, in some cases even a year, then going back to their old environment without any further attention, makes it seem a problem as to how permanently they are improved or influenced.

Mr. Omoto gave up the name "Dojokan" on the gate because he said the girls were sensitive to being thought to be beneficiaries, tho in other times he praised the factory girls because they were independent, self-supporting workers, helping their parents. The name on the gate was changed to "Girls' Night School". Now the name "Night School" becomes becomes inappropriate partly because the Government schools extended their course of study at the lower schools by two years, which two years had covered our course of study; so now there is no school work other than etiquette & sewing, so just what name we should apply to ourselves is uncertain.

If we were an out and out girls' school it would perhaps be thought not worth while to keep up such a teaching or superintending force for only half a dozen girls or so, - less in number than the said teachers or staff.

Whether our problems are due to the war, to the profound industrial problems of Japan, or to poor management, it is hard to decide. We started out with the proposition that we could better the condition of the working girls, instruct them, feed them properly, greatly improve their environment and ideals, and give them Christian instruction. It would appear that on some of these counts we are a failure. In the past we may have been a model, perhaps have helped to show up to the authorities the woeful condition of working girls, and it may not be beyond the bounds of possibility that we may have helped one iota to the production of the New Factory Law, which, however ineffective to better conditions at present, marks a step up.

It would seem unadvisable at present to put the property there out of our hands, by putting it on a Zaidan Hojin basis. Surely the Dojokan is a subject on which the Mission interest & advice is needed, but Miss Parmelee would like to be released from service on the Dojokan Com. hereafter.

The Day nursery wh was opened on the premises over a year ago has now become a Kindergarten thru Mrs. Newell who wished to make it a memorial to her father, & has so taken it over. She doubtless reports on the fine new building, and the prospects.

Annual Report for 1918
H. Frances Parmelee.
Matsuyama.Shikoku. Japan.

Any report that I make this year is very like any other report,made by me in previous years.
This past year I have declined to receive numbers of pupils in English,that I might give myself more to Red Cross work,the need for which is even yet,Feb.6th 1919,dreadfully great in Siberia,though what work I have done for students,has been with a feeling of satisfaction,that I was giving them real help,even if not always making Bible study the vehicle of English.
The work with a teacher of a Middle School and another of a Commercial School, has brought reward in an understanding friendship,and in the case of one already a Christian,helpfulness in neighborhood preaching at Johoku chapel,also helpfulness in translating for me articles for a local paper and in other ways.
The neighborhood work,talks and preaching,which formerly I had among these neighbors & significant people had in my own house,has been transferred to the Johoku (North -of - the- Castle) Chapel;the split off from the Working Girl's Home,due to the separation from that Institution.
Whereas when in my house from 100 to 180 attended,now there are only from 12 to 15,20 or 30,unless especial efforts and attractions are held out.
My good right hand helper,in that work,Pastor Higashi,being ill with cancer of the stomach,leaves uncertainty in my support there.
In any case it is a time of seed sowing there; when and what the harvest will be ,must be left to the future.
The Sunday School there is prosperous,with about 140 pupils enrolled,though from the former unchristian classes on stormy days the attendance may drop to the region of 40.
The Temperance Poster,Picture "Art Gallery",on my front wall,or fence,still continues to attract attention. Generally I find from one to six persons reading as I pass out of my gate. One of my household sleeping in the front part of the house,heard once in the middle of the night,an apparantly drunken man,reading in a loud voice ,one just under the light,ended by knocking on the gate,and saying"Miss Parmelee san,I am Okamoto of Kiya Cho;" the rest of what he said being unintelligible. Though my house is away one side of the town,I am told that this wall is known all over town.
Sometimes some come in to ask for the gift of,or to buy temperance literature, or to talk it over.
The Temperance Posters I put up in the Railway Stations,are still there,and oft I hear from them. The one in the maim Station was burned last year with the building: When I called on the Station Master,he said"When the new Station is finished,please put up another." whereas it had required some persuasion to secure permission in the first instance.
During the year,through the efforts of Madam Yajima and Miss Moriya of the Tokyo W.C.T.U. Headquarters,who made moving and deep impressions here by public addresses to audiences of a 1000 and over,in May of 1918,a Woman's Christian Temperance Union of 57 members was formed here in town,which gave me the undesired honor of calling me as its head.
Since then a Men's Temperance Society has been revived or reformed.The former one not much surviving the exit from town of Sidney L. Gulick.
Considerable interest seems to have evolved in the town and whole country,partly on account of the high price of rice,and probably from the recent Prohibition activity in the U.S.A.
Telling statistical charts on the effects of alcohol on the body and on society which I have had translated,are to be shown at an Industrial and Arts Exhibition to be held here ~~in~~ a few months hence.
There is plenty to do in this and all other Christian lines of work.

Keep these for
your own file -

General Information Regarding Vacancies

Name of Mission, Japan Mission

Station Matsuyama

Date Dec. 1 - 1918.

Population of town 54,000 Of district 1,133,000

Strategic location Most flourishing and rapidly developing of the Four States that make up the Island of Shikoku.

Climatic and health conditions. Good. Matsuyama is lat. 33, about the same as Los Angeles, Cal. - Rather warm in summer (90°); in winter never lower than 25° abov 0 (and that is rare), and snow seldom seen except as an occasional flurry.

What is the best time of year for new workers to arrive ? Either spring or fall, preferably autumn.

Language to be learned Japanese.

How much time is devoted to language study ? First two years an ordinary spent at the Tokyo Language School; for the next year, the forenoons each day is expected to be given to study.

How many Americans or Europeans (besides missionaries) are located in the town ?
Six American women, four American men, and one Spanish priest, - all missionaries make up the total foreign population here.

How many missionaries of other denominations are working in the same town ?
2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Alliance and 1 Catholic

What regular meetings for social, intellectual or religious fellowship are held ?
(e.g.station prayer meetings, reading circles, clubs, etc.)

Each Monday afternoon a meeting for Bible study and prayer, followed by supper together and a social evening with reading, music, etc.

What opportunities are there for recreation ? The walks among the hills or mountains of the vicinity are almost unsurpassed; the seashore 5 miles distant (steam car or trolley) offers bathing and fishing; the Girls' School tennis courts are open at fixed periods; the hot springs at Dogo, a mile from town (by trolley if wanted), furnish one sort of recreation.

How and where are vacations usually spent ?
Some remain in town & enjoy the sea bathing; some go to Arima (near Kobe); some to Nino-oka (near Mt. Fuji), & some to Karuizawa.

What facilities are there for help in time of sickness ?
There is one large Red Cross Hospital with a competent staff of physicians, surgeons & nurses, and many private hospitals and physicians in the city. In case the services of a foreign doctor are considered necessary, Kobe can be reached in about 18 hours by boat, or 12 hours by boat and train.

Evangelistic Work

Name of Mission, Japan Mission
Station Matsuyama
Date Dec. 1-1918

Position to be filled, Lady Evangelistic worker
Has call been authorized by Mission action ? Yes. Date of Action, May, 1918 (An. Meet.)

Give full information concerning kind of work to be done. (Training of Bible women, touring, holding women's meetings, visiting, etc.) It is harder to make this kind of work clear to young women considering missionary service so we will be glad to have detailed information on this point.

There is wide scope in this field for work of this kind, but the special need is for a lady to follow up the graduates of the Girls' School as they settle down to homes of their own in the city and the surrounding districts. A most attractive field of work, including visiting homes in the city, holding women's meetings, engaging probably in S.S. work, and making tours into the country & getting into the homes in the wake of these girls.

Outline the opportunities offered by this work.

The girls who graduate from our School offer an entering wedge into many a home of this locality that could not well be entered otherwise. A systematic following up of these graduates, such as no teacher at present has time or strength for, would be one of the most fruitful sources of strength to the local churches. The opportunities for direct evangelistic work are almost unsurpassed.

State indispensable qualifications of new worker (college graduate, theological training, experience in teaching or religious work, etc.) State particularly what special training is necessary in Bible study and in practical religious work. The more college, theological and pedagogic training the better, as the appeal is primarily to girls of High School education who have spent several years in a Christian atmosphere and understand much of the Truth even tho not yet personally committed to it. A thoro & practical knowledge of the Bible, a Christian and social disposition & a real love for souls are indispensable.

State desirable qualifications.

Musical education (vocal & instrumental), good looks, sound teeth, sweet smile, hair always well combed, and hat on straight.

Would the new worker share in the educational work of the station ? Not necessarily, except Along what lines ? as taking a share in the Chapel exercises, & perhaps a Bible class in the school.

Where and with whom would the new worker live ? Either in the Teachers' Home in the School, or in the home of the missionary family, - unless she for herself to live alone & independently

What household furnishings should she bring with her ? for the sake of her work.

Iron bed-stead with springs, good mattress, pillows, blankets, sheets, table linen, silver, cutlery, kitchen utensils (if having & keep house), good coal stove, rugs, towels.

What living expenses are paid from salary (rent, repairs, board, vacation, etc.) ?

Board, vacation, and all personal charges; ordinary rent, repairs, taxes and medical charges are provided for by the Board.

Estimated monthly cost of board ?

Table board at least Thirty Dollars (Gold), and in addition to this fuel, lights and laundry at current rates, varying with individual tastes. At present (1918), Soft coal is $11.25 (Gold) a ton; Kerosene $2.50 a tin ($7.00 a box).

MATSUYAMA STATION REPORT, 1918

Dr. Newell

I. The Workers and the Field.

The Station center is Matsuyama (pop., 54,000), capital of Ehime Ken; and the personnel remains the same as for last year, viz., Miss C. Judson, Miss H. F. Parmelee, and Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Newell.

The Japanese workers are one ordained pastor, four evangelists, three Bible women, two personal assistants(women), and 25 teachers in four schools, - Girls' School, Night School, and two kindergartens.

The field comprises the two prefectures of Ehime and Kagawa, with area of 2800& sq. m., and population of about 1,700,000, - that is, a population much larger than that of Connecticut, packed into about one-half her area.

II. Evangelistic Work.

Tho the work of the Station is roughly classified as Evangelistic and Educational, ultimately it is all evangelistic, and the schools are among the most powerful agents in this style of work. But this term is used here especially to cover the direct church work.

In the field are seven churches and two chapels dependent upon the Station for their operation, besides the independent Matsuyama Church, which largely draws its vitality from the two schools of the Station.

That the evangelistic force is totally inadequate for this large field is evident at a glance; and its inadequacy has been emphasized this year by the fact that the one pastor has been incapacitated by illness since October, two of the evangelists have accepted calls elsewhere and left the field (one in February and one in December), while two Bible women of experience have given place to two who are new to the field, and the touring missionary man was compelled by sickness to makk time for several months. In spite of these disadvantages, however, some progress has been made, and no church has failed to increase its membership somewhat.

The general plan to establish a line of church beacon-lights along the whole northern coast of this island of Shikoku is developing but slowly, and the prevailing high prices recently have interfered seriously with the scheme, and may result in the extinguishing of one, if not two, of those already lighted. The chapel at Kanonji will doubtless have to be given up, and the continuance of Sakaide as a unit of work is problematical.

III. Details of the Field Work.

1. Komachi Church stands to lose its pastor, Mr. Higashi, who, after nearly seven years of faithful work in the church and in the Girls' School, was stricken with a seemingly fatal malady, and has been incapacitated since October. This and other reasons

caused the transfer of Mr. Tomita from Gunchu to Matsuyama, and these two churches are now being cared for by him and Mr. Newell in co-operation. During the year Komachi has received eleven new members, and Gunchu five.

2. Saijo - Niihama - Komatsu, the triangle of churches from thirty miles east of Matsuyama, lost the services of Mr. Yamanaka in February, and have since been under direct supervision from Matsuyama, with visits from Messrs. Higashi, Tomita, and Newell. In the meantime regular church and Sunday School services have been kept up by able lay workers, whom, fortunately, each of these churches possesses. Eight new members have been added here. Most effective work was done during the summer by Mr. Futagami, a Doshisha Seminary student, who made a large place for himself in all three churches. At Niihama, Mrs. Takagi has continued her good work as Bible woman; and the church, whose membership is made up largely of those connected with the Sumitomo Copper Mining Company, contains a strong body of active laymen who feel their responsibility to the church, and perform it well. This is one of the most interesting and promising Christian communities within this field, and offers a unique opportunity for the right man when there are funds available for calling him.

3. Marugame - Sakaide - Kanonji form another triangle of Christian centers in the next prefecture to the east, Kagawa, beginning about thirty miles to the east of Niihama. Mr. Aono, of the Marugame Church, and Mr. Kondo, of Sakaide, have divided between them the care of the Kanonji Chapel, and an interesting work was being developed there; but with Mr. Kondo accepting a call elsewhere after serving the Sakaide Church most acceptably for two years, the work of that church devolves upon Mr. Aono, and the Kanonji work has to be given up. This is not simply because of the burden of the work (tho it is heavy), but because of lack of funds which makes curtailment of the work necessary at some point, and this was the point decided upon. Nine new members have been received in this group during the year.

4. Johoku Chapel. This is the latest addition to the list of Station chapels. It is in Matsuyama, makes use of one of the former Dojokwan buildings, and has been this year under the care of Miss Parmelee, who has conducted the Sunday School and provided a preaching service on Thursday evenings.

IV. Sunday Schools.

In connection with each church and chapel is a school, and in addition to these several others are kept up under various auspices. In Matsuyama besides those at Komachi Church and Johoku Chapel there is one at the Night School in the south-eastern part of the city conducted by Miss Judson, and one at Ichiman-cho, in the north-eastern section of the city, and one in connection with Johoku Kindergarten, conducted by Mrs. Newell. In Saijo also there is one at the home of a church member who lives in a village of the suburbs. This latter is a model sort of work that one would like to see done all over the land, - the Christian family interesting itself in the children of the neighborhood in a helpful, uplifting way. Too much emphasis cannot be put upon this fundamental training for the children in an attempt to counteract some of the influences they are bound

to come under during their home and school life.

In these thirteen Sunday Schools have been gathered regularly nearly a thousand children under about fifty teachers. That this is the nursery to the church can be seen at every baptismal service. The Sunday School almost invariably furnishes a quota of the candidates, and often the majority.

V. Educational Work.

This comprises the Girls' School (founded 1886), Night School (founded 1891), Johoku Kindergarten (started 1915), and Night School Kindergarten (1918). Each of these presents a separate report.

VI. Industrial Work.

The Dojokan (Working Girls' Home) operations and property and problems have continued in statu quo, the work being divided as last year tentatively into three departments, with Mr. Omoto in charge of the industrial, Miss Parmelee of the religious, and Mrs. Newell of the educational part. In the boarding house and weaving department have been about thirteen girls, on the average. The old hand looms have been replaced largely with a new mechanical device which greatly increases the output of production.

In May the Deputation considered the problems here and made certain suggestions; and later the Board sanctioned the division of the property and the work, so that henceforth the Industrial Department will become separate and independent, under the old name of Dojokan; while the rest of the work, the chapel and the kindergarten, will pertain to the Station, under the new name of Johoku (North - of - Castle). Thus a happy and satisfactory solution seems to have been found for this problem of long standing.

VII. Special Events of the Year.

Among the visitors to the Station the most noteworthy were, of course, the members of the Deputation, who spent two days here in early May considering the numerous problems of the work, especially those relating to the relocation of the Girls' School, and the Dojokan. Coincident with this visit but not related to it was the friendly and welcome call from Mr. Alden Clark, on his way home from India. Twice have the members of the Girls' School Committee been with us in consultation about the proposed new site for that school, once in June, and again in October, when the final decision was made to accept the offer of the old Red Cross Hospital site on the eastern slope of Castle Hill. In October also we had a call from our new Field Secretary, Dr. Pedley, who, with Mrs. Pedley, spent several days in the city and thru the field, with great profit to all concerned.

Miss Alice Cary, who was located here for the year for language study, and came in September, felt the call to war relief work in Siberia, and left us at the end of October for her new duties.

In November Messrs Kozaki and Tsuyumu spent several days here in evangelistic services, and had large and attentive audiences at both the churches.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1918

H. Frances Parmelee
Matsuyama, Shikoku, Japan

Any report that I make this year is very like any other report made by me in previous years.

This past year I have declined to receive numbers of pupils in English, that I might give myself more to Red Cross work, the need for which is even yet, (Feb. 8th, 1919) dreadfully great in Siberia; though what work I have done for students has been with a feeling of satisfaction, that I was giving them real help, even if not always making Bible study the vehicle of English.

The work with a teacher of a Middle School, and another of a Commercial School, has brought reward in an understanding friendship, and in the case of one, already a Christian, helpfulness in neighborhood preaching at Johoku Chapel; also helpfulness in translating for me articles for a local paper, and in other ways.

The neighborhood work among these very poor and ignorant people, talks and preaching, which formerly I had in my own house, has been transferred to the Johoku (North-of-the-Castle) Chapel; the split off from the Working Girls' Home, due to the separation from that Institution. Whereas when in my house, from 100 to 180 attended, now there are only from 12 to 15, 20 or 30, unless special efforts and attractions are held out. My good right hand helper in that work, Pastor Higashi, being ill with cancer of the stomach, it leaves uncertainty in my support there. In any case it is a time of seed sowing there; when and what the harvest will be must be left to the future.

The Sunday School there is prosperous, from the poorest unchristian classes, with about 140 pupils enrolled, though on stormy days the attendance may drop to the region of 40.

The Temperance Poster, Picture, "Art Gallery" on my front wall, or fence, still continues to attract attention. Generally I find from one to six persons reading as I pass out of my gate. One of my household sleeping in the front part of the house, heard once in the middle of the night, an apparently drunken man, reading in a loud voice, one just under the light; he ended by knocking on the gate, and saying, "Miss Parmelee san, I am Okamoto, of Kiya Cho," the rest of what he said was unintelligible. Though my house is away on one side of the town, I am told that this wall is known all over town. Sometimes some come to ask for the gift of, or to buy, temperance literature, or to talk it over.

The temperance posters I put up in the Railway Stations are still there, and often I hear from them. The one in the main Station was burned last year with the building. When I called on the Station Master, he said, "When the new Station is finished, please put another up." Whereas it had required some persuasion to secure permission in the first instance.

During the year, through the efforts of Madam Yajima and Miss Moriya, of the Tokyo W.C.T.U. Headquarters, who made moving and deep impressions here by public addresses to audiences of a thousand and over in May of 1918, a Woman's Christian Temperance Union of 57 members was formed here in town, which gave me the undesired honor of being its head.

Since then a Men's Temperance Society has been revived, or reformed; the former one not much surviving the exit from town of Sidney L. Gulick.

Considerable interest seems to have evolved in the town and whole country, partly on account of the high price of rice, and probably from the recent Prohibition activity in the U.S.A. Telling statistical charts on the effects of alcohol on the body and on society, which I have had translated, are to be shown at an Industrial and Arts Exhibition, to be held here a few months hence.

There is plenty to do in this and all other Christian lines of work.

A.D. 1919

CAMPAIGN SURVEY

INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT OF NORTH AMERICA

DIVISION OF FOREIGN SURVEYS - 894 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

American Board of Commissioners for For. Missions.
Missionary Board or Society in North America

Horatio B. Newell
Name of reporting missionary

Japan
Foreign mission field

Matsuyama, Ehime Ken, Japan
Address of reporting missionary

Japan Mission, Matsuyama Station
Mission, Conference, or Diocese

Evangelistic and Educational
Types of work reported (evangelistic, educational, etc.)

(a) Station Evangelistic work (d) Kindergarten, - Two. (g) _____
(b) Girls' High School (e) _____ (h) _____
(c) Night School (f) _____ (i) _____

Units of missionary work reported in this questionnaire. If schools are reported, give grade.*

Make your estimates conservative but statesmanlike.

1. ADDITIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

Having due regard for similar expansion of the work of other missions, and for the growth of leadership in the native church, how many new missionaries do you estimate you will need to complete that portion of the whole missionary task which you think your mission should accomplish in the years 1920-1924?

NOTE: To insure uniformity, make all your estimates on the basis of MARRIED MEN and UNMARRIED WOMEN. Do not enter wives in this table.

Kinds of missionary workers	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		TOTALS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
a. Evangelistic	1	1									1	1
b. Educational (teachers, professors)		2										2
c. Medical (doctors, nurses)												
d. Institutional (workers in asylums, etc.)				1								1
e. Distribution of Holy Scriptures												
f. Christian literature (editors, translators)												
g. Business agencies (managers, treasurers)												
TOTALS	1	3		1							1	4

2. ADDITIONAL NATIVE WORKERS (salaried)

In addition to the above missionaries, how many new native workers (nationals) will be needed during the period 1920-1924?

Enter here ALL such additional workers, including those whose salary, in part or in full, is raised on the field.

Kinds of native workers	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		TOTALS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
a. Evangelistic (preachers, evangelists)		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	8	5
b. Educational (teachers, professors)		1	1	2		2	1	2		2	2	9
c. Medical (doctors, nurses)												
d. Institutional (workers in asylums, etc.)				1								1
e. Distribution of Holy Scriptures												
f. Christian literature (editors, translators)												
g. Business agencies (managers, treasurers)												
TOTALS		2	3	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	10	15

*UNIT OF MISSIONARY WORK: An institution, or a group of churches or schools treated as a unit for purposes of missionary administration, or in making ordinary annual reports.

3. SALARIES and EXPENSES of ADDITIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

What sums will be needed annually to cover all expenses of the additional foreign missionaries asked for under 1? Include salaries, outgoing expenses, furloughs, special grants, etc.

Under THIS QUESTION ONLY make estimates in AMERICAN DOLLARS GOLD.

Kinds of missionary workers	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		TOTALS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
a. Evangelistic	2355	1215	2875	1335	2410	1260	2410	1260	2410	1260	12.460	6330
b. Educational		2430		2670		2520		2520		2520		12.660
c. Medical												
d. Institutional				1215		1835		1260		1260		5070
e. Scripture distribution												
f. Christian literature												
g. Business agencies												
TOTALS	2355	3645	2875	5220	2410	5115	2410	5040	2410	5040	12.460	24060

*4. SALARIES and EXPENSES of ADDITIONAL NATIVE WORKERS.

What sums will be needed annually to cover all expenses of the additional native workers asked for under 2?

Under THIS and ALL FOLLOWING QUESTIONS make estimates in your LOCAL CURRENCY.

SPECIFY BELOW† unit of local currency used, such as dollar Mex., yen, rupee, etc.

Kinds of native workers	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		TOTALS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
a. Evangelistic Salary / Rent		240 / 60	2160 / 360	960 / 240	4320 / 720	1470 / 360	6600 / 980	1980 / 480	9000 / 1440	2820 / 600	22080 / 3500	7170 / 1740
b. Educational Salary / Rent	650 / 90	780 / 120	1300 / 180	3120 / 480	1365 / 180	4745 / 720	2665 / 360	6370 / 960	4030 / 540	8060 / 1200	10010 / 1350	23075 / 3480
c. Medical												
d. Institutional				780 / 120		780 / 120		845 / 120		845 / 120		~~1845~~ 480
e. Scripture distribution												
f. Christian literature												
g. Business agencies												
TOTALS	740	1200	4000	5700	6585	8195	10605	10755	15010	13345	36940	~~39795~~ 39195

3250

*5. ADDITIONAL LAND, BUILDINGS, and EQUIPMENT.

To carry on successfully the work in your area, what will you need annually in land, buildings, and equipment for the five-year period 1920-1924?

Buildings as chapels, schools, residences (foreign and native), etc., may be grouped if more convenient. Buildings requiring larger investment, as those of institutions, large churches, colleges, hospitals, etc., should be listed separately.

Kinds of missionary work	Kind of building	Location of building	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	TOTALS
a. For evangelistic purposes	Church	Gunchu	land 1000	8000				9000
	"	Saijo			10000			10000
	"	Komatsu				8000		8000
	"	Marugame					15000	15000
	"	Niihama		land 1000	8000			9000
	Residence	Matsuyama		land 10,000	26,000			36000
TOTALS			1000	19000	44000	8000	15000	87,000
b. For educational purposes	Girls' School	Matsuyama		200,000	200,000			400,000
	Night "	"				80,000		80,000
	Kindergarten			10,000				10,000
TOTALS				210,000	200,000	80,000		490,000
c. For medical purposes								
TOTALS								
d. For institutional purposes	Y.M. Dormitory	Matsuyama	land 10,000	40,000				50,000
TOTALS			10,000	40,000				50,000
e. For Scripture distribution								
f. For Christian literature								
g. For business purposes								
GRAND TOTALS			11.000	[illegible]	244,000	88.000	15.000	677.000

*Note that questions 4, 5, 6, and 7 call for total sums needed–including both grant from North America and amount to be raised on the field.

†Unit of local currency used:

Specify here

*6. UPKEEP AND GENERAL EXPENSES

To carry on successfully the work in your area, what will you need annually to cover upkeep and general expenses of the additional buildings asked for in 5?

Under this question include all amounts not covered by questions 3, 4, 5, and 7—such as insurance, rents, repairs, etc.

1. Upkeep + repairs on Girls' School, 1,000; Night School 500
2. Bldgs to insure: '21 Yan 28,000; '22 44,000; '23 83,000; '24 15,000 (new)
3. Taxes, on land + buildings ?

Kinds of missionary work	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	TOTALS
a. Evangelistic						
b. Educational		1000	1000	1500	1500	5000
c. Medical						
d. Institutional						
e. Scripture distribution						
f. Christian literature						
g. Business agencies						
TOTALS						

*7. SPECIAL FUNDS

What will be your annual requirements for scholarships, literature funds, etc.? Indicate below proposed application of such funds:

b. Scholarships, 10 at 200 Yen each per year.
c. For increase of present salaries of workers
f. Purchase of books + tracts for workers, and for Newspaper Evangelism

Kinds of missionary work	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	TOTALS
a. Evangelistic						
b. Educational		2000	2000	2000	2000	8000
c. Increase of present salaries	2330	6660	7115	7115	7570	30,790
d. Institutional						
e. Scripture distribution						
f. Christian literature	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	6000
g. Business agencies						
TOTALS	3530	9860	10315	10315	10770	44790

8. INDIGENOUS RESOURCES

What can be raised annually on your field, during the period 1920-1924, through contributions, fees, and government aid?

It will be an invaluable factor in our campaign to show the American church the progressive percentage in self support assumed by the church on the field.

A. b. School tuitions + fees.
B. a. Local contributions toward Church building
C. a. Church contributions toward running expenses.

A.
For salaries and expenses of native workers (See 4)

Kinds of native workers	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		TOTALS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
a. Evangelistic												
b. Educational		3300		4125		5500		6875		6875		26,675
c. Medical												
d. Institutional												
e. Scripture distribution												
f. Christian literature												
g. Business agencies												
TOTALS												

B.
For land, building, and equipment (See 5)

C.
For upkeep and general expenses (See 6)

D.
For special funds (See 7)

Kinds of missionary work	B. 1920	B. 1921	B. 1922	B. 1923	B. 1924	B. TOTALS	C. 1920	C. 1921	C. 1922	C. 1923	C. 1924	C. TOTALS	D. 1920	D. 1921	D. 1922	D. 1923	D. 1924	D. TOTALS
a. Evangelistic		2000	3000	2000	2500	9500	1000	1200	1500	1800	2100	7,600						
b. Educational																		
c. Medical																		
d. Institutional																		
e. Scripture distribution																		
f. Christian literature																		
g. Business agencies																		
TOTALS																		

9. **GENERAL DATA**

(a) Give estimated population and size of area for which you are reporting in these pages.

Population 2,078,000 (Ehime 1,333000; Kagawa 745000) Area in square miles 2841 (Ehime 2132; Kagawa 709.)

(b) For how many people in this area does your mission (or institution) consider itself primarily responsible? 1.000.000

(c) With what class of people does that responsibility chiefly lie? (For example, literati of China, certain castes of India) All classes.

(d) Give estimated percentage of literacy for above area. Men 90 %; women 60 %; boys 95 %; girls 90 %

(e) As regards the work of Protestant missions, give any significant facts as to the ease or difficulty of approach to the people. Are there any indications of a change of attitude toward mission work?

The whole locality is largely under the influence of the great shrine at Konpira, in Kagawa Ken, which has a million visitors every year. The opposition to Christianity is strong, and has been violent at times, especially in Kagawa. At present it is the passive opposition of Buddhist and Shinto superstition, and of materialistic indifference.

(f) Name all other Protestant missions and independent native churches undertaking work similar to your own in this area.

Presbyterian, North (Ehime) Methodist, South. Salvation Army.
" South (Kagawa) Christian Alliance

(g) Give the approximate number of workers in the above missions and churches. Foreign 11 Native (salaried) 25

(h) Give number on your own staff.

Kinds of workers	Foreign		Native		Kinds of workers	Foreign		Native		Kinds of workers	Foreign		Native		Kinds of workers	Foreign		Native	
	M.	W.	M.	W.		M.	W.	M.	W.		M.	W.	M.	W.		M.	W.	M.	W.
Evangelistic	1	1	7	6	Medical					Scripture distribution					Business agencies				
Educational		2	9	12	Institutional					Christian literature					TOTAL	1	3	16	18

(i) Note any facts regarding the work of the Roman Catholic Church, Greek Orthodox Church, etc., in above area, which you consider of importance for this survey.

Both branches of the Catholic Church are represented, the former having two foreign priests (Spanish) and three native workers; the latter has become practically defunct since the revolution in Russia, having at present no workers, and but few adherents. It has, however, a large and well appointed cathedral.

10. **STATUS IN 1925.**

Granted all the above reinforcements, what will be the effect in your area on the missionary enterprise? By 1925 what will be the status in numbers and influence of the native church? In brief, justify your call for these reinforcements.

The effect doubtless would be marked and permanent. Such activity of the Church would win sympathy and interest and support, would bring many into the fold, thus enabling some of the churches now aided, to become independent; would win attention to our schools, thus greatly increasing the attendance; and would infuse into the whole community that Christian spirit we are endeavoring to spread, not only, but would foster a more kindly spirit on the part of Japan toward America, - a result devoutly to be prayed for at present.

APPROVAL BLANKS

To be filled out by Authoritative Committee on the Field

The foregoing report is approved by.....
Name of Authoritative Committee on the Field

Cross out (a) or (b) { a. Without modification / b. With modifications as indicated on accompanying MODIFICATION SHEET

Date ..... *Signed* ..... *Chairman or Secretary*

To be filled out by Missionary Board or Society in North America

The foregoing report is approved by.....
Name of Missionary Board or Society in North America

Cross out (a) or (b) { a. Without modification / b. With modifications as indicated on accompanying MODIFICATION SHEET

Date ..... *Signed* ..... *Secretary*

Matsuyama Station Report, 1919.

1. The Field and the work.

The field covers the two Prefectures of Ehime and Kagawa, which have a combined area of 2800 sp. m., and population of about 1,800,000 seven churches anf one chapel, with ten related Sunday Schools a re under the Stations care; also a Girls' School, a Night School and two Kindergartens. Within the field are also three independent and one aided kumiai churches, with which the Station works in co-operation the without organic relation.

With one exception (Kamatsu), all the churches report additions of from two to six, with a tatal of sixteen for the year. This is considerably below the usual tabulated results. The ten S.S. have an attendance of 734; the Girls' School of 145; the Night School an anrolment of 216, but attendance of about half that number; and thc two Kindergartens of 90.

2. Personnel of the Station.

This has changed somewhat from last yearl and is as follows: Miss C.Judson, Miss O.S. Hoyt, from September; Rev. and Mrs. H.B. Newell; and as associate member since sept., Miss E.E. Husted.

3. Japanese associates in the work.

Rev. M. Higashi (died in June); Rev. H. Aono (ordained in October); Mr. T. Tomita; Mrs. T.Takagi; Miss T. Arai, in evangelistic work; and in educational work ten men and twelve women in connection with the Girls' School, the Night School and two Kindergartens.

4. Distribution of forces.

One of the crying needs today is more workers. The whole church is suffering from this lack, and a serious problem confronts the Christian community for the future, throughout all Japan.

For the seven churches of this field there was in active work but one pastor, one evangelist, and two Bible women. To these should be added the part time of one of the Girls' School teachers, Mr. Imai, who gave two days each week to the Gunchu church. Rev. Aono served the churchess at Marugame and Sakaide; Mr. Tomita (personal helper to Mr: Newell) assumed the work at Komachi church after Mr. Higashi's death, with the prospect of becoming fully responsible there next year; Mrs. Takagi continues at Niihama where she has served faithfully for nine years; and Miss Arai works in connection with Mrs. Newell in Komachi church.

5. Changes in plans and names.

In order to keep up the work throughout the field during this present dearth of workers, aplan has been formulated for releasing Mr. Aono from Marugame, where he has been a devoted pastor for sixteen years, make him travelling evangelist for the whole field, and put in a younger man at Marugame. This plan will go into effect from January, 1920, and Mr. Aono will spend a good share of his time in saijo, Niihama and Komatsu.

As was predicted in last year's report, the interesting work at Kanonji has had to be given up because of lack of workers and funds.

The one "chapel" mentioned in this report is what has been heretofore known as "Joholu Chapel". This now appears as Katsuyama Chapel, thus unifying the name of the work now carried on by the Station on a part of the lot formerly known as the "Dojokan property! This now contains the Katsuyama Chapel, Sunday School and Kindergarten; and plans are in mind for further enlargement.

The Dojokan (Working Girls' Home) continues its life and work under Mr. Omoto, but now as an entirely independent institution. The division of the property and work there recommended by the Advisory Committee and sanctioned by Boston was accomplished finally in November, and a dividing fence has been erected.

This division of the property was made possible thru the purchase by Mr. Omoto, for the sum of 1,500 yen, the eastern half of the lot with the buildings thereon. This sum was about one half of the estimated value at the time. The other half was allowed to him as an expression of the good will of the Mission for his nearly twenty years of devoted service to this special form of practical Christian work. He continues the weaving department and the dormitory for girls, and is planning several new features of activity there and on a new lot lot he has acquired in the vicinity.

The name Katsuyama which has been taken for the Station work on the west end of this now divided lot, is an ancient name for this mountain and city that makes some such an appeal to the local ear as the name Manhattan does to the Ner Yorker. The chapel is open each Thurs-day night for services, and each Sunday afternoon for a Sunday School of nearly one hundred children. The Kindergarten continues as before under Mr. Newell's supervision.

6. New location for the Girls' School.

The long drawn out negotiations with the Red Cross for the purchase of their abandoned Hospital site on the east slope of Castle Hill terminated on April 24 when the first payment was made and possession taken. With the assistance of Mr. Allchin of the Mission Building Committee work was begun on getting the prounds in condition for new school buildings to be erected soon. But the phenomenal rise in price of everything that marked this year made it evident that the proposed new buildings could not be put up with the money in hand from the woman's Board. On the approval of the Advisory Committee, therefore, a new plan was adopted, by which some of the old Hospital buildings are to be repaired and adapted to accommodate the school from next spring when Miss Hoyt comes to assume control.

At this is Miss Judson's last year as head of the Girls' School it may not be inappropriate to enter here a word of appreciation for her fourteen years of tireless and unselfish devotion to the interests of the school. Whatever the school has become (and it holds and honored place in the community) is due largely to her interest and labors. She has kept it true to the conception of what a Mission school should be, and has kept the Christian morale of the pupils and the teachers on a high level. With her there has been no line of demarkation between the so-called educational and evangelistic departments. The school has been an evangelising agency

of most pronounced type, and but few of the girls have graduated Christian life. In the this regard she has set a high standard.

7. Personals.

It was a great privilege to have here for several days in November Miss Helen B. Calder, Home Secretary of the Woman's Board, on her way thru Japan to China.

It was a great disappointment, on the other hand, not to be able to have the expected visit at this same time from Dr. C.H. Patton, Home Secretary of the American Board. This scheme was frustrated by the quarantine regulations against boats coming from China, which made it impossible to land at Nagasaki and come here by train as he had planned.

In November also the station was favored with a short but most enjoyable visit from Miss Katherine F.Berry.

Miss Edith E.Husted came here in September as an associate member of the Station for the year, while completing her third year of language study. She has entered heartily and helpfully into the life of the Station, taken some work in the Girls' School, and won her way in the community generally, and into the hearts of the school girls particularly thru her music.

Miss Olive S.Hoyt returned to Japan in September, and after accompanying Miss Calder thru Japan, stlled down in saijo for some months of study and preparation for taking up her school duties in the spring at Matsuyama.

Miss Cornelia Judson as Principal of the Girls' School and general overseer of the Night School finds her time more than fully occupied.

Mrs. Newell has the care of the home, which is the center of meetings of all sorts, with Bible classes for men and women, boys and girls; and has also the supervision of the Katsuyama Kindergarten.

Mr. Newell has charge of the business of the station, has several Bible classes, does some preaching in the city and vicinity, and superintends the evangelistic work of the field.

8. Statistics:

	Workers			Members		Additions	S.S.	Kindergarten
	Men	Women		Men	Women		Members	Members
Komachi	1	1		44		6	75	
Gunchu	1/2			42		2	72	
Komatsu				22		0	32	
Saijo				33		2	50	
Niihama		1		40		2	96	
Marugame	1			61		2	141	
Sakaide				17		2	40	
Ichiman-cho							62	
Katsuyama		2					96	45
Night School	7	3	188	28			70	45
Girls "	3	7		145				
" " C.E.							100	

Report by H.B. Newell.

MATSUYAMA STATION, 1919.
Mrs. Newell's Report (General)

As we review the work of the past year, we feel that there is much cause for gratitude and our hearts are truly thankful to Him who has led us all the way. After the long and terrible world war we are facing a new era. Already the transoorming power of brotherly love is working in the hoars of these Eastern nations. If there is to be any true and lasting peace on earth it must come through the spirit of Christ.

This is peculiarly the women s day of awakening. If Christ's spirit of love and goodwill is to animate her new life, a large responsibility rests upon all church people to help those women in Eastern lands who have been for centuries downtrodden. One cannot be in Japan these days and not feel the changes that are coming into the hearts and lives of its people. The women are rousing themselves, and are bound to take their part in the transformation of society. As it has ever been in the history of all nations, if society is to shange for the better, women must have a large share in the transforming process. They must find opportunity to voice their aspirations and hopes.

Today in Japan, in all of the large cities, great gatherings of women are held, to discuss the many social problems that the nation is facing such as equal pay for equal service, and woman's rights. In this city when our church women's societies were invited to join the non-Christian women's societies in a large union meeting the Christians, though in the minority - were able to guide the discoussion into high moral channels; and the woman who made the strongest plea for purity in the home, beginning with one's own heart, and for temperance in all matters, was Mr. Higashi, the wife of our recently deceased pastor of Komachi church.

Woman are discussing ways and means of bringing about the necessary reforms, anf their own respondibility in them. How to reform the social drinking custom in Japan is a very serious problem, as it enters into the private and public life of the people in a very complicated way. Immorality, too, is a serious problem. Extravagance, and superficial standards, also, must receive mush attention. In all these reforms, our church and educated women are to have a large part. Our responsibility in our own girls' schools becomes larger and more important than ever, as we face these new and changing conditions. The temperance cause in Japan has been until recently carried on almost entirely by Christians, but a new wave is spreading over the country. In my various meetings here in Matsuyama, for non-Christians, this cause is freely and dordially supported by most of the women.

The cooking class which I have held in my home for years, but which was discontinued last year because of the unprecedented high cost of materials, has been revived, and Mr. Hiraoka, the pastor of our independent church, is giving the ladies regular Bible study at each meeting. The women are very cordial, and delightful to meet socially, and we try always on these occasions to give them a glimpse of the higher, spiritual life. These women, wives of officials, doctors, and teachers, come gladly to our home and listen to the Christian teaching, when they would not come to our churchs — hence the value of cooling classes.

The woman's Society of the Komachi Church was not very active the first months of the year, owing to the pastor's long illness and death, and to the fact that the spiritual condition of the church was at a low ebb. It is cause for gratitude, however, that from last fall the whole church has been in much better condition, and the women have roused themselves to work for the church most actively. Many plans for future work and spiritual development are on foot and we hope that the little church is going to become an active church, full of good works for all that needy community.

The various Sunday Schools are all in a flourishing condition and the teachers are conducting their work with more zeal and interest than ever before, being greatly inspired in anticipation of the World's Sunday School Convention to be held in Tokyo next year. The teachers of the three Sunday Schools in which we are especially interested gather every week in a teachers meeting, studaying the week's lesson, and this is proving a blessing to all concerned, - pupils as well as teachers.

The members of my last year's King's Daughters Society are largely the teachers in these Sunday School classes. For various and unavoidable reasons that society has been discontinued. More than half the girls either have gone to other schhols or for some reason cannot attend. However, good work was done for the young girls, - as evidenced by the company of about 12 or 15 girls who regularly attend the Komachi church and are the young life of the church.

Another society, the Sunshine Club, has been formed for the girls who graduate from our school, and is patterned after the Y.W.C.A. work. These meetings are held in our home twice a month and are attended by the 16 girls who are the only ones now here of the class of 25 that graduated last spring. The object of this work is to follow up the girls after they leave the school and conserve the work that was done there; for most of them come from non-Christian homes and have no Christian life or incentive in their homes. We have regular Bible study and a short helpful talk on some practical subject, followed by a social hour.

Our home has been a center for all sorts of gatherings, and is more of a workshop than a home, I sometimes gear. The city W.C.T.U. meets at our home each month, the cooking class once a month, the Sunshine Club twoice a month, and Bible classes, workers' meetings and student classes every week. A new government college (Koto Gakko) has been started in the city, and as their new buildings are not yet completed, we have all tried to do what we could to help the students. Our home has been opened for their entertainment frequently, and a Saturday evening Bible class is held for them regularly. The 20 young men who have come into the class seem very earnest; one of them is the son of one of my former helpers and though he is not a professed Christian, he has had a Christian home training and has now come into the Komachi church, where he teaches a class of boys in the Sunday School.

We are facing the new year with hope and courage, as we see the awakening interest in all things worth while. We need a double portion of His spirit to help us meet the changing conditions in the spiritual and social life of this people.

MATSUYAMA STATION, 1919.
Mrs.Newell's Report.

As we review the work of the past year, we feel that there is much cause for gratitude and our hearts are truly thankful to Him who has led us all the way. After the long and terrible world war we are facing a new era. Already the transforming power of brotherly love is working in the hearts of these Eastern nations. If there is to be any true and lasting peace on earth it must come through the spirit of Christ.

This is peculiarly the women's day of awakening. If Christ's spirit of love and goodwill is to animate her new life, a large responsibility rests upon all church people to help these women in Eastern lands who have been for centuries downtrodden. One cannot be in Japan these days and not feel the changes that are coming into the hearts and lives of its people. The women are rousing themselves, and are bound to take their part in the transformation of society. As it has ever been in the history of all nations, if society is to change for the better, women must have a large share in the transforming process. They must find opportunity to voice their aspirations and hopes.

Today in Japan, in all of the large cities, great gatherings of women are held, to discuss the many social problems that the nation is facing, such as equal pay for equal service, and woman's rights. In this city when our church women's societies were invited to join the non-Christian women's societies in a large union meeting, the Christians, though in the minority- were able to guide the discussion into high moral channels; and the woman who made the strongest plea for purity in the home, beginning with one's own heart, and for temperance in all matters, was Mrs.Higashi, the wife of our recently deceased pastor of Komachi church.

Women are discussing ways and means of bringing about the necessary reforms, and their own responsibility in them, How to reform the social drinking custom in Japan is a very serious problem, as it enters into the private and public life of the people in a very complicated way. Immorality, too, is a serious problem. Extravagance, and superficial standards, also, must receive much attention. In all these reforms, our church and educated women are to have a large part. Our responsibility in our own girls' schools becomes larger and more important than ever, as we face these new and changing conditions.
The temperance cause in Japan has been until recently carried on almost entirely by Christians, but a new wave is spreading over the country. In my various meetings here in Matsuyama, for non-Christians, this cause is freely and cordially supported by most of the women.

The cooking class which I have held in my home for years, ~~abut~~ which was discontinued last year because of the unprecedented high cost of materials, has been revived, and Mr.Hiraoka, the pastor of our ~~large~~ independent church, is giving the ladies regular Bible study at each meeting. The women are very cordial, and delightful to meet socially, and we try always on these occasions to give them a glimpse of the higher, spiritual life. These women, wives of officials, doctors, and teachers, come gladly to our home and listen to the Christian teaching, when they would not come to our churches,- hence the value of cooking classes.

The Woman's Society of the Komachi Church was not very active the first months of the year, owing to the pastor's long illness and death, and to the fact that the spiritual condition of the church was at a low ebb. It is cause for gratitude, however, that from last fall the whole church has been in a much better condition, and the women have roused themselves to work for the church most actively. Many plans for future work and spiritual development are on foot and we hope that the little church is going to become an active church, full of good works for all that needy community.

The various Sunday Schools are all in a flourishing condition and the teachers are conducting their work with more zeal and interest than ever before, being greatly inspired in anticipation of the World's Sunday School Convention to be held in Tokyo next year. The teachers of the three Sunday Schools in which we are especially interested gather every week in a teachers' meeting, studying the week's lesson, and this is proving a blessing to all concerned,- pupils as well as teachers.

The members of my last year's King's Daughters Society are largely the teachers in these Sunday School classes. For various and unavoidable reasons that society has been discontinued. More than half the girls either have gone to other schools or for some reason cannot attend. However, good work was done for the young girls,- as evidenced by the company of about 12 or 15 girls who regularly attend the Komachi church and are the young life of the church.

Another society, the Sunshine Club, has been formed for the girls who gradute from our school, and is patterned after the Y.W.C.A. work. These meetings are held in our home twice a month and are attended by the 16 girls who are the only ones now here of the class of 25 that graduated last spring. The object of this work is to follow up the girls after they leave the school and conserve the work that was done there; for most of them come from non-Christian homes and have no Christian life or incentive in their homes. We have regular Bible study and a short helpful talk on some practical subject, followed by a social hour.

Our home has been a center for all sorts of gatherings, and is more of a workshop than a home, I sometimes fear. The city W.C.T.U. meets at our home each month, the cooking class once a month, the Sunshine Club twice a month, and Bible classes, workers' meetings and student classes every week. A new government college (Koto Gakko) has been started in the city, and as their new buildings are not yet completed, we have all tried to do what we could to help the students. Our home has been opened for their entertainment frequently, and a Saturday evening Bible class is held for them regularly. The 20 young men who have come into the class seem very earnest; one of them is is the son of one of my former helpers and though he is not a professed Christian, he has had a Christian home training and has now come into the Komachi church, where he teaches a class of boys in the Sunday School.

We are facing the new year with hope and courage, as we see the awakening interest in all things worth while. We need a double portion of His spirit to help us meet the changing conditions in the spiritual and social life of this people.

Matsuyama

If mistakes are found please return as soon as possible

MISSION CHURCHES

	Out Stations.		Places of Regular Meetings.		Organized Churches.		Communicants.		Added by Confession.		Sunday Schools.		Sunday School Membership.	
	1919-1920		1919-1920		1919-1920		1919-1920		1919-1920		1919-1920		1919-1920	
Kobe,											7	4	348	164
Kyoto,	2	2	5	4	3	3	234	246	23	18	12	10	725	880
Maebashi,	5	5	6	6	5	5	149	160	21	11	4	4	415	420
Matsuyama,	7	7	8	8	7	7	259	449	16	14	12	11	734	750
Miyazaki,	7	9	27	14	4	9	432	217	38	20	18	15	1160	1338
Niigata,			16	16	5	5	213	213	23	23	11	11	548	548
Okayama,	6	6	6	9	1	2	126	190	25	27	9	9	660	860
Osaka,			2	2	1	1	203	207	13	10	3	3	260	305
Sapporo,	3	4	9	15	2	3	93	92	9	7	10	10	460	480
Sendai,											1	1	40	40
Tokyo,			1	1	1	1	77	86	11	15	1	1	87	80
Tottori,	3	3	7	6	3	3	118	150	6	20	8	8	500	545
Totals,	33	36	87	81	32	39	1904	2010	185	165	96	87	5937	6410

Japanese Contributions to Mission Work.

	Christian Work 1919	Christian Work 1920	Education 1919	Education 1920	Other Purposes. 1919	Other Purposes. 1920
Kobe,				$2.661.50		$ 109.73
Kyoto,	$523.50	$505.00 L				
Maebashi,	150.00	450.50 G				
Matsuyama,	361.00	666.35 G			$183.50	101.00
Miyazaki,	225.00	589.95G			177.00	
Niigata,	863.50	860.00 L				
Okayama,		677.95		47.70		1.372.00
Osaka,	203.50	230.50 G			186.00	232.50
Sapporo,	685.00	420.00 L	$ 18.00		5.00	30.00
Sendai,						
Tokyo,	396.50	382.30 L			28.50	
Tottori,	83.00	150.00 G	1.500.00	589.00		
Totals,	$3.491.00	$4.932.35	$1.518.00	$3.298.20	$580.00	$1.845.23

MAYSUYAMA STATION REPORT.
1920-1.

Station Personnel.

1. Missionary workers: 1 man; 3 women.
2. Native evangelistic workers: 4 men; 5 women.
3. Native educational workers: 12 men; 16 women. Grand total 41.

Missionaries: Mr. and Mrs. Newell, Miss Judson, Miss Hoyt.
Evangelists: Mr. and Mrs. Aono, Mr. and Mrs. Tomita, Mr. and Mrs. Maeda, Mr. Kono, Mrs. Takagi, Miss. Igo, total, 9.
Educationalists: Girls' School, 7 men, 6 women, total, 13.
Night School and Kindergarten, 5 men, 7 women, total, 12.
Katsuyama Kindergarten, 2 women, 2.
Personal Helper, 1 woman, 1.
Total, 41.

II. **Summary of work.**

1. Evangelistic: Number of Churches, 7; total membership 450.
   Number of workers, 4 men, 3 wives and 2 Bible women.
   Number of Sunday Schools, 11; Enrolment, 750.
2. Educational: Girls' School; Teachers, 13; Enrolment, 140.
   Night School; Teachers, 10; Enrolment, 244.
   N. S. Kinder. Teachers, 2; Enrolment, 39.
   Katsuyama Kn. Teachers, 2; Enrolment, 55.

III. Appropriations for work.

1. Evangelistic:	American Board,	$1950.00,	or Yen 3900.
	Woman's Board,	450.00,	or Yen 900.
	Total,	$2400.00,	or Yen 4800.
2. Educational:	Girls' School,	900.00,	or Yen 1800.
	Night School and Kn.,	500.00,	or Yen 1000.
	Katsuyama Kn.,	225.00,	or Yen 450.
	Grand Total,	$4025.00,	or Yen 8050.

IV. **Details of Evangelistic Work.**

Lack of adequate funds, and difficulty in securing suitable workers, have made it impossible to locate a preacher in each of the seven churches in this field; and none of the churches has been strong enough independently to call its own pastor. Consequently these Churches have been cared for by four preachers, two Bible women and the touring missionary, - Mr. Tomita at Komachi Church (in Matsuyama), Mr. Maeda at Gunchu (since June), Mr. Kono at Marugame, and Mr. Aono as general evangelist with headquarters at Saijo; Mrs. Takagi at Niihama, and Miss Igo at Komachi Church.

The use of Mr. Aono as general travelling evangelist was an experiment induced by the lack of permanent workers. For one year he was released for this purpose from his own Church at Marugame, his place there bring supplied by a temporary worker who came on a one year contract. The plan has not been entirely satisfactory, but has seemed the best possible under the circumstances; and at the end of the year it was renewed for another three months in view of the prospective coming of a pastor to Saijo at that time.

IV.1. Komachi Church. This is at the West end of Matsuyama, and has continued under the care of Mr. Tomita, with Miss Igo as Bible woman. Only ten additions by baptism are recorded, but the general interest is on the increase, and a good class of enquirers gives better promise for another year. Encouraged by the success of the previous year the Woman's Aid Society again arranged a musical concert this Spring to help clear off the building debt of the Church. Advantage was taken of the presence in Matsuyama on Spring vacation of several of the teachers of Kobe College, and the success of the two concerts given on the afternoon and evening of April second at our Girls' School Chapel, was due to the help of Miss Husted and Miss Illsley of Kobe, and of Mr. Bennett of Tottori who was touring this field at the time as member of the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee, and who kindly brought along his violin. The concert netted 280 Yen.

During the year the Church and the Sunday School have responded to outside calls, and have made contributions to the Armenian Childrens' Relief, and to the China Famine Relief.

2. Gunchu Church. This is ten miles South of Matsuyama, on the coast, and one of the oldest organizations in this field, having this year celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. Mr. Maeda, a recent graduate of the Ioshisha Seminary, came here as pastor last June, and hastened to augment the forces for work by taking to himself Miss Arai, who was for several years our Bible woman in Matsuyama. The wedding bells rang at Komachi Church on October 22.

One way in which the Church celebrated its thirtieth anniversary was to raise 1000 Yen towards the purchase of a lot and building for a permanent home, the remaining 1500 necessary being secured on loan. Thus after many years of precarious renting they have acquired a local habitation, centrally located and well situated.

Six adults have been received by baptism, and a good foundation lain for a great advance. An active Young Mens' Society gives encouragement to this hope for better days. A circulating library has been started in the Church, and the books, carefully selected, are in much demand.

The Church has lost a picturesque personality in the death of their most aged member, a lady who in 1915 received baptism at the age of 91, and who was thus full 96 at the time of her death. Her daughter was one of the charter members of the Church, and still at the age of 70, continues as for many years past to act as treasurer of the organization, trusted and loved by all.

3. Kamatsu Church. Christian work was started in this secluded little town thirty years ago (1885), and became at one time self supporting, with its own Church building. But the place has been side tracked in the modern commercial world, and left to enjoy its beautiful scenery undisturbed by any of the industrial devices that help to hold young people to their home town. It is a sort of sleepy Hollow, where

the Sons of Rest would find ideal surroundings.

The only additions during the year were two school teachers who came in by letter. Through the constant fidelity of another teacher, Mr. Kuroishi, regular services and Sunday School have been kept up, and frequent visits have been made from Saijo and Matsuyama. Some signs of awakening have been noticed recently in increased attendance both at Church and S. S., and in the material evidence furnished by the instalation of electric lighting in the Church.

4. Saijo Church. For the first time in thirteen years there have been no additions by baptism here. This was due partly to the general trend away from the Church and from all spiritual interests, partly to dissentions within the Church, and also to the lack of a settled pastor. Mr. Aono was released by his Church at Marugame for one year to take charge of this work, and has done as well as a temporary supply could do to keep things together, and regular services and a good Sunday School have been maintained. The want of a pastor has now, fortunately, been supplied by the coming of Mr. Hishimoto and his family from the Maebashi field, to begin his service here on April 15th.

There is a move afoot here to start a Christian Kindergarten, and already some funds have been raised. In aid of this project a concert was given in early April, to which Miss Husted and Miss Illsley of Kobe, Miss Field of Niihama, and Mr. Bennett generously contributed their services. The fine site bought several years ago for a Church building is now an important asset, and the gradual accumulation of a building fund, together with the coming of a new pastor already experienced in Church building, gives good promise of an interesting development here.

5. Marugame Church. Has had the services of Mr. Kono (former pastor of Uwajima Church) on a one year agreement, during the absence of Mr. Aono as travelling evangelist for the whole field with headquarters at Saijo. Eight have been added by baptism, and all departments have been well kept up, including a very flourishing Sunday School.

The payment of the building debt has been completed, and a new organ costing three hundred Yen has been added. The musical part of the Church service is always good, and so long as any of the pastor's ten children remain at home that department is likely to be well served, as they all have a special aptitude in that direction. Three of the children are now music teachers in schools, and a fourth will soon graduate from the Ueno School of Music in Tokyo.

An interesting feature of this Church, which is in a regiment town and not far from the headquarters of the 11th Army Division, is the additions to membership that come from retired army officers who for various reasons come to make their homes here. There are several such members at present, and they bring a robust sort of activity into the Church work. One is Sunday School superintendent, another is interesting himself energetically in evangelistic work, especially in some of the neighbouring towns.

5. Niihama Church. From the standpoint of evangelistic work this is a suburb of Saijo, about five miles distant. While visited regularly by the Saijo pastor, the Church has the continuous services of a Bible woman, Mrs. Takagi, who has been in residence here for about ten years. The fairly large Christian community here is made up mostly of those who are connected with the offices and works of the Sumitomo Copper Mining Company. As these people are drawn from a wide constituency, nearly every creed and sect in the country is represented. The Kumiai Church, however, is the only organized body here with a settled meeting place, and thither at stated times assembles a motley and interesting group of Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Plymouth Brethern,"Holiness"folks, Uchimura followers, Adventists, Universalists,"Orientals", and, perhaps, others. An unusual feature of these meetings is the number of Bibles produced, not the New Testament only but "The Holy Bible". For Bible study prevails her to a remarkable degree; and the favourite books of many are Daniel and Revelation, with which they seem on most familiar terms. A number of rather hasty baptisms have been committed by a visiting "Plymouth" worker, but no direct additions have been made to the Church. Bible classes are popular, and a good Sunday School has been maintained by Mrs. Takagi.

7. Sakaide Church. What looked like a really promising work here when this little company was organized into a Church five years ago, has not developed according to specifications. The loss of an unusually good pastor who was tempted away by a call from a larger City Church; the impossibility of finding a suitable successor; the giving up of the rented building in town and the transfer of the meetings to a private house in the suburbs; the removal of several of the best supporters of the Church, - these are some of the reasons for the failure to advance according to expectations. But the sad fact remains that the advance has halted for the present. The Sunday School has been discontinued for the present but regular services have been kept up by Mr. Kono from Marugame.

As two churches of other denominations in the City have also been without pastors, there has been talk of uniting the three bodies and forming one organization independent of all, and calling a pastor. With the present dearth of workers, the success of such a plan seems somewhat doubtful, but the experiment would be an interesting one.

GENERAL NOTES.

1. Following the Sunday School Convention at Tokyo, several of the Delegates visited Matsuyama in October, including Prof. and Mrs. McCaw of Cornell College, Iowa, and Miss L. E. Fitch of Chicago. They were given a great reception bylocal officials as well as by the Churches.

Later came also another Delegate, Mr. F. L. Barrows of Vermont, with his son Lucius, piloted here by his cousin, Miss M. J. Barrows.

2. In November a full meeting of the Girls' School Advisory Committee was held here, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Searle, and messrs. Pedley and Olds attending.

3. Miss Sarah M. Field temporarily joined the station in March, with residence at Niihama for language study until the Summer.

4. During the Spring vacation in April quite a party of school teachers and others came to Matsuyama to enjoy the holiday rest: Misses Coe and Steinhoff from Tottori, Misses Curtis and Titus from Osaka, and Misses Husted, Illsley and McCausland from Kobe. At the same time came Mr. Bennett on a tour through this field, and Messrs. Pedley and Downs from Kyoto, on their way back from a tour in Hyuga. There were thus fourteen members of the mission present here at one time.

5. On February 11th the Shikoku Bukai was held here, for a one-day session. Rev. Yonezawa of Kobe attended as representative of the Kumiai body.

6. Within this territory, but not mentioned in this report, are three large,independent Kumiai Churches, at Matsuyama, Imabari, and Uwajima, with a total membership of 660, and Sunday Schools with enrolment of 940. There is no organic connection between these Churches and the mission Churches, but the relation ic uniformly cordial; and in the Shikoku Bukai (Local Association), all delegates meet as equal voting members.

Reported by H. B. Newell.

MATSUYAMA STATION:
Work for Women and Children.
Reported by Mrs.H.B.Newell.

Behind us is another year of activity, and our hearts are full of gratitude to the Lord of the Harvest. The most encouraging thing about our work is not in its achievment, but in the fact that we are striving after a broader and deeper spirit of evangelism.

One of the greatest events in the Christian movement in Japan this year was the World's Sunday School Convention in October. The echo of those splendid gatherings in Tokyo was heard far and wide as the Delegates afterwards went out with their message to all parts of the land. Our own work has felt the inspiration of those meetings in that new Sunday Schools have been organized, the importance of work for children has been recognized as never before, our Sunday Schools and Kindergartens are more flourishing, and all, even non-Christian parents, are taking more interest in the work we are trying to do for their children.

Many problems are facing the women of Japan, and it is encouraging to see that the Christian women are usually at the front in all efforts aiming at the uplift of society. In temperance work our local branch of the W.C.T.U. has been active, and working along practical lines. Prominent leaders from Kobe have come several times to address the society and have met here large and enthusiastic audiences. Meetings have been held in our Girls' School and in the Government Girls' School; and at a general meeting to which many of the students of the Girls' Normal School came, nearly 100 of them joined the society. The society has prepared, printed and distributed widely a letter of protest against the custom of serving alcoholic drink at the annual Doll Festival. The wife of the vice-Governor and the wife of one of the leading Red Cross officials, both Christian women, personally presented a copy to each Kindergarten and Primary School in the City. There is great need of stressing this temperance work, as intoxicating drinks are served at most social functions, and especially at weddings and New Year festivities.

In April a large Union meeting for women was held here under the auspices of the Womans' Patriotic Society and the Red Cross Society. The leaders were all non-Christian but invitations were sent to every womans' society of the City to furnish delegates, and topics for discussion upon any social problem they might be interested in. Two Christian women were given a place on the program. Several well known speakers from abroad gave addresses. As at a similar meeting last year, the temperance question held a prominent place, and it looks as though some progress were bring made in the direction of abolishing drinks from the social functions.

In Komachi Church the Womans' Society has had a happy year of real growth. After several years of holding the regular meetings from house to house among the members, which was not entirely satisfactory in attendance and interest, the experiment has been made this year of holding them in the bright and spacious rooms of the more centrally located Kindergarten. The mothers

of the kindergarten children are also invited in and the meetings have been sustained in a very gratifying way. The Society is now better organized, the women are taking more interest in the Church and Sunday School work, and the various Committees are functioning well, as can be seen, for example, in the attractive flower decoration of the Church, in the interest taken in the preparation of the programs for the meetings, and in many little ways. They also planned and put through a very successful concert for raising money to help pay off the Church building debt. Two performances were given in the Girls' School Chapel that netted 270 Yen. But one of the most gratifying results was the splendid team work of the women and the girls of the Church, to whom this concerted activity meant a real spiritual development. This was evident at the very happy thanksgiving meeting that was held a few days later at the Mission Home.

The young girls of the Church meet at the Newell home each week for Bible study, inspiration, and for work. Recently the work has been making articles for sale at the bazaar they are preparing to hold in the Fall.

Besides the Komachi Church Sunday School, two other schools are held in this locality, one at the Katsuyama chapel, which reaches quite a different group from that touched by the Church School, and one at the Kindergarten (held on Saturday) for the little children. In all these schools the two Kindergarten teachers and Miss Igo the Bible woman are the mainstay, and are doing valient service in all departments. Pastor Tomita has also a Bible study class at Katsuyama chapel on Thursday evening, which is steadily growing and producing a group of earnest enquirers.

A new door of opportunity was opened in March when an invitation came from a large filature in the suburbs of Komachi to hold regular meetings in the mill for the employees. In response to this Mr. Tomita has been giving a series of Christian talks to the several hundred girls employed here, and Miss Igo has been teaching them to sing the Christian hymns. It is hoped to get Bible study groups formed here soon, and also to begin temperance work here to counteract the ever-present drinking habits.

As a result of the illness of pastor Hori of Honolulu when visiting Matsuyama in December, and his long detention in the Red Cross Hospital, a number of the nurses became interested in Christianity. A Bible class has since been conducted by Mrs. Newell for those whose duties allow them to attend on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Newell also has Bible classes, for secondary school students at Komachi Church on Sunday morning, and for college atudents at home on Saturday evening.

There is evidence of a real groping after better things on every side, and there are new opportunities opening up before us all the time. We need an outpouring of His Spirit in special measure to meet these responsibilities as HE would have us.

KATSUYAMA KINDERGARTEN.
1920-1.
Reported by Mrs.H.B.Newell.

Work among the children of this Kindergarten has been of even greater interest this last year than in any of the previous four years of its existence. The interest in the Kindergarten and its standing in the neighborhood have grown with the years.

When this was first started its aim was to work especially for the very poor of the locality; but each year less from this class and more from the middle class have come to us. A number of the children have come from families that have furnished former pupils who have graduated, thus showing a gratifying confidence in us on the part of the parents.

The enrolment has been pressed a little beyond our limit of fifty-five as it has been difficult to refuse these children who come from homes so generally forlorn, and who have no play grounds but the streets. Although those who come are from the very poor and the middle classes, yet it has been interesting to note the beautiful spirit of freedom and good-will that they display in their games together. Truly these little ones are our teachers in the lesson of real brotherly kindness.

We are greatly blessed in having two earnest Christian women in charge of the Kindergarten. Their faithful, devoted work in the school, and their regular helpful calls at the homes of the children, have done much to dissipate prejudice, and to win friends for the Kindergarten and for Christianity.

A recent bit of encouraging testimony came to us from the teachers of the Primary School to which our graduates mostly go. They spoke in terms of the highest praise of the conduct, work and standing of our graduates, and said they were always glad to have our children come to them. Such testimony coming from non-Christian sources, is a real encouragement to our faithful teachers.

Regular Mothers' Meetings are held in the Kindergarten rooms, and the constantly increasing attendance, and the friendly, cordial feeling shown by the people of the neighborhood, furnish abundant testimony to the fact of a changed attitude towards the Christian Kindergarten.

That the fathers might not feel left out, one meeting was held especially for them; and it was delightful to have them show their interest not only by attendance but by gathering about the fire and lingering in the rooms after the meeting to ask questions. Closer contact with these fathers is now being planned for, and an endeavour to interest them further in the work we are trying to do for their children.

A number of special day celebrations have been held, all well attended by the parents, and have furnished good opportunities for extending the knowledge of the Father's love into some of these Godless homes.

ABCFM-JAPAN MISSION
SUPPL.MATSUYAMA ST.
1904-1960

Statisticts of Matsuyama Station for 1904

No. Indep. Churches	3
" Aided	1
" Mission Preaching Places	5
" Places Regular Work	9
" Pastors	3
" Evangelists	4
" Bible Women	5
" Xns. (in all Kumiai connections)	549
" Gain (net)	17
" S.S.	10
" " " Pupils (children)	559
" Boys Schools	0
" Girls Schools	1
" Foreign Teachers	0
" Japanese "	4
" Pupils	73
" Kindergartens	0
" Publications (Tract for Shokonsai distribution)	15000
1 Night School: (Jinjo + Koto) Sho Gakko Grade	1
Teachers	4
Pupils (Boys 32, Girls 52)	84

STATISTICS Of MATSUYAMA STATION for the year ending

MARCH 31, 1904.

Number of Independent Churches		3
" Aided "		1
" Mission Preaching Places		5
Total No. Places having Regular work		9
Number of Pastors		3
" Evangelists		4
" Bible Women		5
Total number of Kumiai Christians in Shikoku		549
Net Gain for the year		17
Number of Sunday Schools		10
Total Average Attendance		559
Girls School		1
Foreign Teachers		0
Japanese Teachers		4
Pupils		73
Publications (Special Tract for Shokonsai)	15000	
Benevolent Work.		
Night School for Poor Children (Jinjo and Koto Sho Gakko)		1
Teachers		4
Pupils (Boys 32 Girls 52)		84
Industrial School (in connection with Night School)		1
Teachers		2
Pupils (all girls who partly support themselves by work)		10
Factory Girls Home		1
Average inmates for the year		21
School Night and Morning(includes other factory girls)		30
Teachers		2
Total Amount Raised by Independent Churches	1651.	
" " " " " Aided Church	15.	
" " " " Mission Kogisho	242.	
Total Financial Aid given by Station	1240.	

Matsuyama Station Statistics, for 1909.

(Prepared for Dr. Cary, Feb. 25-'10).

1. Number of Outstations: Seven

2. Population of Whole Field: Ehime, 1,000,000; Kagawa 700,000 = 1,700,000.

3. Schools: Name. Year Founded Jap. Teachers No. Pupils No. Graduates, '09.

1)	Matsuyama Girls School,	1886	10	90	12
2)	" Night "	1891	9	140	3
3)	Dōjōtwan " "	1906	3	30	9

4 Evangelistic Work of Station:-

Chapel	Pastor Evang	Bible Woman	Ch. Mem. Total. Present	Adult Bap	Net Gain	S.S.	S.S. Av. Attend.	Contrib to Ch. Support	Total Contrib	Mis. Grant to Chapel
Komachi	1 (P.)	0	49(37)	21	5	150	67	¥ 129.42	264.88	Rent 36.00 Salary 420.00 ¥ 470.00
Gunchu	1 (E.)	0	~~30(18)~~ 53	~~5~~ 4	~~8~~ 9	~~50~~ 67	~~43~~ 50	~~60.00~~ 21.00	~~90.00~~ 26.00	Rent 24.00 Salary 300.00 3[illegible].00
Saijō	1 (E)	0	30(18)	5	8	50	43	60.00	90.00	Salary 300.00
Komaten			27(20)	2	0	60	40	24.00	24.00	
Marugame Sakaide	1 (E)	1	49(30)	8	5	107	48	122.15	199.10	Salary 504.00 " 168.00 672.00
Takahama						60	40			Rent 12.00.

r Year Ending Dec. 31 - 1917.

...mmary ...men Total	Places of Meeting	Organized Chk	Communicants	Ad. by Conf. '17	Net increase	Total Constituency	S.S.	" membership	Elementary Schools	Boys	Girls	Kindergarten	Pupils	Total under instruction	Native Contributions
32	8	7	266	60	71	1350	14	1350	2	100	125	1	50	275	$1186.00
4	1	1	45	6	7	150	2	130							286.00
2	1	1	30	11	13	200	1	85							125.00
	1	1	26	2	3	100	1	48							15.00
2	1	1	31	8	9	250	2	185							155.00
1	1	1	28	6	9	250	1	75							65.00
3	1	1	78	13	16	250	2	120							300.00
	1	0	12	4	4	100	1	70							0
1	1	1	16	10	10	100	1	40							240.00

Table of Statistics fo

Station Matsuyama	Outstations	Established	Pop. of field	Ordained (Preachers	Unordained -	Men Teachers	Women -	Bible Women	Other workers (Preachers' wives)	Men	Wo	Su
Totals	8	1897	1,600,000+	1	4	8	11	4	4	13	19	
Komachi		1904		1				2	1	1	3	
Gunchu		1898			1				1			
Komatsu		1885										
Saijo		1901			1				1			
Niihama		1905						1				
Mangane		1900			1			1	1			
Kanonji		1912										
Sakaide		1916			1							

Table of Statistics for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1918

Name of Station	Matsuyama	Educational Work::	
No. of Outstations	Eight	Theol. & Training Schools	
When Established	1897	Students	
Pop. of Field	1,600,000	Colleges	
Missionaries::		Students	
Ordained	1	Middle Schools	1
Unordained		Pupils:: Boys	
Single Women	2	Girls	135
Wives	1	Prim. or Elementary Schools	
Men		Pupils:: Boys	
Summary:		Girls	
Men	1	Kindergartens	2
Women	3	Pupils	80
Total under appointment	4	Summary:	
Special workers		Schools	3
Native Force:		Boys	
Ordained Preachers	1	Girls	135
Unordn'd "	4	Boarders	15
Men Teachers {whole time 3, part " 4}	7	* Total Under Instruction	235
Women " 12	1[illegible]	Native Contributions	1500
Bible-Women	3	For Christian Work	
Other Workers (School teachers, &c)	20	" Education	
Summary:		" Other Objects	
Men Workers		Medical Work	
Women "		Hospitals	
Total "		Patients	
Native Church:-		Dispensaries	
Places of regular Meeting	8	New Cases	
Organized Churches	7	Total Treatments	
Churches Entirely Self-supporting	0	Publications	
Communicants	306	Pages printed	
Added by Confession, 1918	33	On Missn Press	
Net Increase 18	[illegible]	" Other Presses	
*Total Constituency	500		
Sunday Schools	12		
S. S. Membership	850		
C. E. Societies	1		
" Membership	120		

*Including communicants and all under Christian influences

*Including pupils taught by Bible-Women

NAME OF STATION	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	* MISSIONARIES										NATIVE				
				Ordained	Unordained	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	SUMMARY			Special Workers	Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Men Teachers	Women Teachers	Bible-Women
										Men	Women	Total under Appointment						
Matsuyama																		
TOTALS	7	1897	1,800,000	1				2	1	1	3	4		1	3	12	15	2
Komachi		1904													1			1
Gunchii		1898													1			
Komatsu		1885																
Saijo		1901													1			
Niihama		1905																1
Marugame		1900												1				
Sakaide		1916																
Night School		1891														5	7	
Girls School		1886														7	6	
Kindergarten - Katsuyama		1915															2	

* Some missionaries will be counted in more than one column.

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31

ATIVE FORCE						THE NATIVE CHURCH																	
			SUMMARY																				
Bible-Women	Other Workers	Men Workers	Women Workers	Total Workers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession 1920.	Net Increase	† Total Constituency	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	C. E. Societies	C. E. Membership	Theological and Training Schools	Students	Colleges	Students	Secondary or Middle Schools	
2	2	16	19	35	8	7	0	449	14	16	2500	11	750	1	140					2	2
1		1	1	2	2	1		97	4	4		2	120								
	1	1	1	2	1	1		80	2	4		2	60								
					1	1		35	0			1	30								
		1		1	1	1		46	0			1	50								
1			1	1	1	1		52	0			1	90								
		1		1	1	1		120	8	8		1	140								
					1	1		14	0			0									
		5	7	12								2	200							1	2
	1	7	7	14										1	140					1	
			2	2								1	60								

In C

† Including communicants and all under Christian influences.

STICS for the Year ending December 31, 1920.

THE NATIVE CHURCH							EDUCATIONAL WORK												
Added by Confession 1920.	Net Increase	† Total Constituency	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	C. E. Societies	C. E. Membership	Theological and Training Schools	Students	Colleges	Students	Secondary or Middle Schools	PUPILS Boys	PUPILS Girls	Primary or Elementary Schools	PUPILS Boys	PUPILS Girls	Kindergartens	Pupils	Exclusive Schools	Exclusive Boys
14	16	2500	11	750	1	140					2	244	140				2	94	2	244
4	4		2	120													1	55		
2	4		2	60																
0			1	30																
0			1	50																
0			1	90																
8	8		1	140																
0			0																	
			2	200							1	244					1	39		
					1	140					1		140							
			1	60																

In cooperation with Japanese

† Including communicants and all under Christian influences.

Japan Mission

SUMMARY

Boys	Girls	Boarders	‡Total Under Instruction	NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS: For Christian Work	For Education	For Other Objects	MEDICAL WORK: Hospitals	Patients	Dispensaries	New Cases	Total Treatments	PUBLICATIONS: PAGES PRINTED: On Mission Press	On Other Presses
244	140	20	550	1332.77		202.00							
				290.31		100.00							
				126.24									
				37.47									
				75.00									
				378.00									
				345.75		102.00							
				80.00									

‡ Including pupils taught by Bible-Women.
Students Bible classes, etc.

Treasurer: 1913, 1916

ABCFM-JAPAN MISSION
SUPPL.MATSUYAMA ST.
1904-1960

APPORTIONMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

1913

Appropriations made to Matsuyama Station, Japan Mission, for the current year by the Prudential Committee of the American Board for general work, exclusive of appropriations made by the various Woman's Boards, and not including salaries of missionaries.

Amount asked for in the Estimates for the general work for 1913, $1560.00.

Appropriations received $1050.00.

How these appropriations have been assigned by the Station for the following departments of work:

	Asked	Rec'd
Evangelistic (including touring) --	$1330.00	870.00
Educational (including industrial)		
Medical ----------		
Buildings and sites ----------		
Miscellaneous Rents, Ass'n Meetings, Tracts	230.00	180.00
Total	1560.00	1050.00

Date: May 20, 1913.

Horace B. Newell

Station Treasurer.

APPORTIONMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

1916

Appropriations made to Matsuyama Station, Japan Mission, for the current year by the Prudential Committee of the American Board for general work, exclusive of appropriations made by the various Woman's Boards, and not including salaries of missionaries.

Amount asked for in the Estimates for the general work for 1916, $1478.00

Appropriations received $1100.00

How these appropriations have been assigned by the Station for the following departments of work:

	Estimate	Approp.
Evangelistic (including touring) --	$1378.00	1100.00
Educational (including industrial)		
Medical ----------		
Buildings and sites ----------		
Miscellaneous Meetings, Trustees----	100.00	0

Date: Nov. 20-'16

H B Newell

Station Treasurer.

ABC FM-JAPAN MISSION
SUPPL. MATSUYAMA ST.
1904-1960

Matsuyama Johoku Kindergarten, 1918

ABC FM-JAPAN MISSION
SUPPL. MATSUYAMA ST.
1904-1960

MATSUYAMA JOHOKU KINDERGARTEN REPORT
1918

Miss. J. C. Newell

This kindergarten was started in Jan. 1915, as a part of the Dojokwan work. At first it was only a Day Nursery; but on Dec. 16, 1916, we were able to dedicate our new kindergarten building, and begin our life as a <u>real</u> kindergarten, with the necessary equipment for fifty children. We now have three bright, attractive rooms, and a large playground. This kindergarten was started with the purpose of helping the very poor of that section of the city, and the monthly tuition was only twenty sen; but as our patrons have been very largely from a better class of people, the tuition has been raised to forty sen a month, but with special reductions to any needy ones. Since the price was raised there has been no falling off in the attendance, and we are able to meet the running expenses much better than before.

In accordance with the vote of the Mission and the Board, the Dojokwan property and work have been divided, and the name changed. It is henceforth to be known as the Matsuyama Johoku Kindergarten. We have had a prosperous year, and we rejoice in the measure of success which we have attained.

We enrolled fifty children last March, counting on there being five absent children daily; but we have as many children as we are able to accomodate all the time.

Two earnest Christian teachers have done faithful work all the year.

It has been especially gratifying to note the interest shown by the mothers in the regular mothers' meetings, and the special meetings at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

We have endeavored throughout the year to give the children a broader vision and a deeper sympathy for the unfortunate children all over the world, and for the orphans in their own city. And so, a week before Thanksgiving Day, we held a Mothers' Meeting, and explained to them our purpose, and gained their sympathetic co-operation. We suggested that our children invite the children of the Matsuyama Orphanage to be their guests on Thanksgiving Day. This they were delighted to do; and when the happy day arrived, we were all greatly surprised at the quantity of food and clothing contributed.

The kindergarten children entertained their guests with songs and games and served refreshments to them, and it was really very difficult to tell which company of children was the happier, those who gave or those who received. It certainly was a very beautiful object lesson to our own kindergarten children and parents.

We feel most grateful that we have been able to <u>win</u> the parents more than ever before, and we hope for greater progress from the program we have planned for the next year.

The Kindergarten Sunday School has been attended throughout the year by all of the children. The faithful, loving work of the teachers has certainly been rewarded, and many are the expressions of gratitude from the parents for the work done for their children and

the marked change in the conduct and the kindliness of the children is very grutifying.

We hope and pray for larger success in the coming year.

MATSUYAMA, REPORT OF GENERAL WORK FOR 1918

J. C. Newell

The year 1918 has been such an unusual one in the history of the world, and our work has been much affected in various ways. The words "Conservation", and "Hooverizing" have come into our lives and given a name to what most of our large Mission family have been practicing for years.

"H. C. L." has certainly been something for the housewife to conjure with in a very definite manner during the last year. We have all learned many a new lesson in economy, and we have been able in a measure, to teach some of our Japanese sisters that the whole world is now living, not for themselves alone, but for unselfish service to others. We have longed to do much more for the suffering millions in the world today than we have been able to do; but it has been a real privilege, as well as a strenuous task sometimes, to teach some of our girls in our Girls' School, and in our Girls' Society, and some of the women, to make socks and mittens to send to the thousands of suffering refugees in Siberia. And many a parcel of knitted goods and other clothing has gone from our home to the Red Cross Society for that cause. All of my spare time has been given to teaching others to knit, and to knitting myself, but we have been truly thankful to do our bit to alleviate the great suffering in the world. And with this work has come many an opportunity to help these women and girls to a broader vision of the world's need, and their sympathy and interest have been deepened.

The Cooking Class which I have had in my home for many years was discontinued last fall because of the high cost of materials, and we have devoted our time and energy to this Red Cross work instead.

The foreign cooking class does appeal to the women of the higher class, - the wives of the officials, doctors and teachers, - and is an opportunity to reach those women that is truly valuable. We always have at every meeting an hour of Bible study, and it is almost the only Christian teaching that has come into their lives, and so I feel that I must continue this work next year. They are very eager for it, and I long to do all in my power to bring to them the knowledge of our Savior. Some of these women have become interested recently in the temperance cause, and through that channel are being helped.

For several years I have had a class of girls from the Government High School, who have come to me for Bible study and for English; and this last fall we formed it into a King's Daughter's Society. Some of the girls from our own Girls' School have also

joined it, and there are now over thirty enthusiastic members. They meet in our home Saturday afternoons, and we have very enjoyable times together, with Bible study for all, and English study with the oldest girls, followed by a work meeting, which is to be for the benefit of the church. Most of the girls attend church regularly, and quite a number have become members.

The Komachi Church Women's Society has prospered this last year, holding regular monthly meetings at the homes of its members. The subjects and the places of meeting are planned for the entire year. They have been able to make a little money by the sale of some articles which they have made, and by the monthly fees, and with it they have been able to purchase new mats for the church, and to aid the church in several ways, - such as supplying the church with flowers, aiding the Sunday School by a monthly contribution, and helping to pay for the lighting of the church.

I feel sure that these labors of love for the church have brought the women closer to God and to each other, and quickened their own faith; and we look forward to the new year's work with hope and courage.

The two Sunday Schools, of which I have charge, are the Ichimancho, and the Hohoku Kindergarten Sunday School, and both have progressed. The kindergarten children have nearly all attended the Sunday School regularly, and we hope we are paving the way for the children to graduate into our church Sunday School when they graduate from the kindergarten.

The Ichimancho Sunday School is held in a rented house, and we are crowded to the limit when we have eighty children in attendance; but we have had an average of between fifty and sixty. We attempted to install a Sunday School library for that school, and made a good start with a fine collection of books. The children were overjoyed, but the teachers were not firm enough with them, and allowed them to devour the whole library in a very short time, and now all of the children who can read have been through all the books. In Japan there are so few good books for Sunday School purposes.

We have been obliged to change teachers quite often during the last year, but in spite of that fact the work has gone on in a very satisfactory way, and the teachers have always been enthusiastic over that Sunday School particularly, because the children came from good homes and attended regularly. It has been a cause of gratification to us that we have been able to see something of the result of the work of that school, as several of the girls who are now in our Girls' School are fine Christian girls, coming from non-Christian families.

It surely pays to work for these children. I have thoroughly enjoyed work in the Girls' School three days each week, for the girls are so eager to learn and so responsive.

The necessary work of the Station home often consumes more time and strength than the regular missionary work outside the home. The entertainment of friends from abroad and friends at home have formed a large part of the joy of the home, and we are grateful for these opportunities of service. As one looks back over the year's work he feels that there is very much cause for thanksgiving for the many blessings that have come to us all along the line, and we look forward with hope and faith that we may be guided into larger paths of usefulness during the New Year.

REPORT OF KATSUYAMA KINDERGARTEN, 1919.

Mrs.Newell, Matsuyama.

Many changes have come to this four-year-old child of the Mission, but since most of them have providentially been for the progress of the work, we have much cause for gratitude. Our report a year ago announced a new name for this kindergarten, and since the habit seems to be upon us, we now have still another name to introduce to our friends. The well known Dojokwan is now entirely independent of the Mission, but retains its name; hence it was necessary to rename the work of the kindergarten and of the chapel, now in charge of the Mission; and we have chosen the name of Katsuyama, and are so registered at the City Office. It is now known as the Matsuyama Katsuyama Kindergarten, and Katsuyama Chapel, and we hope our friends will become well acquainted with this part of our Matsuyama Station work. The separation from the Dojokwan has been completed, and a dividing fence and house for the teachers have been erected. Friends of the kindergarten have also supplied some very much needed equipment for the kindergarten. When spring weather will enable us to put the playground in order and get the whole place into better shape, we feel that we shall have a plant which will be an honor to the Mission and the Board.

The kindergarten attendance and enrolment for 1919 have been less than the previous year. The teachers felt they could do better work if the classes were a little smaller, so we have not enrolled but 45. The attendance has been very gratifying, except in a few instances when sickness in the neighborhood was prevalent. We have been obliged to increase the salaries of the two teachers and a caretaker; and as these children come from such desolate homes, we have not been able to raise the tuition.

We have had many encouragements in connection with the special events of the year. The Thanksgiving Day celebration was a very notable and joyful day for us all. We again invited the Matsuyama Orphanage to come to the kindergarten and emphasized that we wished all the children to come to a feast provided and prepared by the children of the kindergarten. Last year only a few of the smallest orphans came with their teachers, but this year we celebrated a national holiday, so that even those attending schools might be present. And it certainly was a very happy time for the more than 50 poor unfortunates who accepted our invitation and gathered around the kindergarten tables loaded with a real feast, which the children had for days been helping their teachers to prepare. These guests were entertained by the kindergarten children, who repeated many passages of Scripture learned in the kindergarten, and sang their songs; and a very appropriate address was given them by a loyal Christian man who is superintendent of the Reform School for boys, here in Matsuyama. When the orphan children and their teachers started home, they were loaded down with good things,- food and clothing donated by our little kindergarten children. It is truly a touching sight to see these kindergarten children, who come from such very forlorn homes themselves, yet out of their own poverty gladly giving to those who are less fortunate than themselves. They certainly are acting out the principle which our Lord has taught us,- It is more blessed to give than to receive.

Our Christmas gathering was a very blessed one this year; and I think we all appreciated more than ever before the meaning of the Angels' Song, as they sang of our dear Saviour's birth,- "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men". The program was very appropriate and yet simple. The children repeated Scripture verses and sang sweet Christmas songs. One of the teachers told the children the dear story of our Lord's birth and then they went out into the yard to play quietly with one of the teachers while the Christmas story was again told by one of our pastors to about 40 of the parents. The children's work of the past few months was pasted in a scrapbook; on the front page was pasted a photo of each child with three of his friends, and on the back page, a pretty card given by friends in America. These books were the children's gift to their parents, and each child took his own to his mother or father in the audience. The children received only pretty cards and a bag of sweets. For the first time in the short history of this kindergarten, it received gifts from three of the grateful parents; two gifts were of money and one was of balls, for all the children.

This kindergarten is certainly winning favor in that strong Buddhist community of very poor people, and we take heart and are encouraged to press forward to larger service for these dear little ones and for the homes of these poor people. Surely "a little child shall lead them".

Our frequent mother's meetings have been unusually well attended and much of the reserve and superstition is being removed. We had a most enjoyable picnic in our yard and home, last fall. It was attended by all the children and their mothers. We all had such a homelike, intimate time together, as we gathered on our lawn and sat on the grass together to eat our lunches. Another very delightful occasion was when all the mothers came to the kindergarten and heard a wonderful talk by a lady who came to Matsuyama to address the city W.C.T.U. annual meeting. She is the founder of a Sailors' Home and she lives in the city of Kure,- the naval base near Hiroshima. Her daily experience with non-Christians gave her the knowledge of how best to address these women who have learned almost nothing of Christianity, and who are so superstitious regarding it.

The Sunday School has been attended by all of the children, and some outsiders, and the faithful, loving work of the teachers is being rewarded. The calling has not been done as systematically as is desirable, but many very delightful calls have been made and the reception by the parents is much more cordial than formerly. The year closed with our hearts full of gratitude to our dear Father who has so blessed us in every department of this interesting work for His little neglected ones, and we take heart and press forward. There is much still to be done, and we need your loving sympathy and prayers.

Letters-Miss'ys & ABCFM: 15
Newell, Horatio B.

ABC FM-JAPAN MISSION
SUPPL.MATSUYAMA ST.
1904-1960

Extract from letter of Rev.Horatio B. Newell, Matsuyama, Japan, Dec.12, 1911.

The reason for the sudden necessity of this purchase being thrust upon us was practically one of self-preservation, if we intend to continue in this locality this Girls' School which has been established here now for over twenty years.

The general surroundings are good, as you see, and it is a very quiet and orderly neighborhood,- in fact one of the best and most desirable locations in the city. The only blot upon the fair landscape is that restaurant just northwest from the school and on the other side of the street,- next the M.E.Church. It is called the Ume-no-ya, meaning Plum House. There may be some reason for the name, but the only thing it suggests to us is the plum tired of it that we all are. It has come to be the great resort of the city for the geisha parties, and the sound of the samisen and other implements of revelry are the nightly portion of this neighborhood. The geisha who are summoned to these feasts reside in different parts of the city, but there are several large boarding houses or hotels for them one or two blocks away, to the east. With the growing popularity of this Ume-no-ya and the constant and increasing demand for these singers (?), it would evidently be a great convenience to have a hostel for their accommodation close at hand. With this in view, negotiations were begun not long since for the purchase of the lot just north of our Girls' School and east of the Mission House, for the purpose of erecting here two large hostels for the housing and training of geisha. The plans contemplated putting up one of these houses near the south side of the lot, which would bring it within twenty feet (or less) of our dormitory. What this might mean for the morale of the school can easily be understood by those who know anything about the character of such a hotel. It would mean at least that we should have to go to the expense of removing the dormitory to the south end of the present lot, and might eventually mean the giving up of the present location of the school,- which would be

a calamity indeed.

By a timely protest we were able to block the negotiations, and to get the offer of this lot at the same price that it had been offered to the other parties. The owner preferred to sell to us rather than have the place used for the proposed purpose, but being in straits for money felt bound to sell anyway. We have prolonged our negotiations up to the present, and having received the sympathy of the C.A.I., have held out hopes that we would probably be able to complete the bargain after getting into communication with our Board in America. Nothing definite has been pledged, of course, and will not be till we can get the sanction of the Prudential Committee. But there is much at stake, and we do not propose to give in till every reasonable effort has been made. I trust that this request may meet with your sympathy and approval, and that we may be able to keep our side of the street clean, and save this whole block.

It is not mere matter of sentiment by any means that leads us to make this request. We need that land for the proper growth and development of our school. This is the only Christian Girls' School in the Island of Shikoku, and it is doing a work not inferior to any Christian girls' school in Japan. Its numbers are not large, but it is filled to its present capacity, and for the last two years from twenty to thirty applicants have been turned away each year for lack of accommodation. Miss Judson has brought the school up to a degree of efficiency that is beyond all praise and deserves great credit for her self-sacrificing efforts there.

There are at present 120 pupils enrolled. This is not a large number, but as such schools go it stands well up. The Dōshisha Girls' School, for instance, with all its facilities has only about 130 pupils. Had we the rooms we could easily increase our number to 200 without doubt. And when the Shikoku Railway becomes an accomplished fact a few years later, the prospects are very bright for a large and influential institution here. If we are to keep pace with the general progress, we very much need this additional space. It is really cheap, at present rates, and

it does seem a great pity to lose this opportunity now,- which will never come again. The purchase would complete, as you can see by the map, a very fine rectangle containing about 1 1/2 acres in the heart of the city. As new buildings are erected in future, they will face the street to the east, and that part of the mission lot now used as the main entrance from the west can be restored to the original lot, making room for another house there eventually if it becomes necessary. Or, in the coming years, it may even seem best to turn this whole lot over to the Girls' School and build the Mission house in another part of the city. If that time comes while I am here, I shall gladly accede to such a plan, as I have the greatest confidence in the ultimate growth of this Girls' School. It is a school that the Woman's Board may well be proud of, and I trust they may be able and glad to foster its growth by sympathizing with our present request, and granting this help that we need to preserve the morale of the school not only, but to prevent the present value of this whole property from deterioration.

Most sincerely yours,

In behalf of the Station,

(Signed) Horatio B. Newell.

Matsuyama, Japan, May 28, 1920

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell,-

We just returned home from Annual Meeting at Arima yesterday,and I hasten to write you about some of the things that were talked over and agreed upon there,so far as the Mission is concerned. It now remains to be seen how far the agreements of the Mission coincide with the inclinations of the Board.

Among the several requests that received the approval of the Mission were those from Matsuyama station asking for reinforcements to the extent of two families, two single ladies, and one young man as term teacher. Now please do not smile at this small order just because you are accustomed to deal in big figures for men and billions for money. To elucidate:

I. Two families.

1. This is a repetition of last year's request,and is even more pressing than at that time. The station work is sufficient to require the presence here of more than the one family that has been holding on for many years while the work has been increasing. There is not only the work of the city and immediate vicinity,which is quite enough to hold one man right here on his job all the time,as I can testify from experience; but there is the country district work in these two Prefectures of Ehime and Kagawa that is quite enough to demand the full time of an active man, but which,under present conditions,has to be largely neglected,as I can sadly testify from this past year's experience. Especially at this present time of stress,when proper Japanese workers are so difficult to get, is there the greatest and loudest appeal for an evangelistic missionary to keep up this country evangelistic work,to hold these churches true to their faith in the midst of most discouraging surroundings and increasing opposition,and to inspire them to go forward. Both fields are attractive, but if I could have my choice today I would leave the "business office" of the city here and get out to preach the gospel in the regions beyond. That is my desire; but as matter of fact I have not been able to get into the field once during the past year. Last July I made an extensive trip, but that was my last! I am now planning another trip this next week,but I shall feel something like a stranger there,I fear. We need a new family.

2. The call for a second family is a new one this year,tho it has been in mind for several years. It grows out of the development of the Night School work that Miss Judson is so much interested in. This school has done,and is doing,quite a remarkable work,and has a great future before it if properly conducted. There is no one institution in the country outside of the Doshisha itself that has sent so many young men to the Theological school,and prepared in addition effective lay workers,as this Matsuyama Night School. Miss Judson has been a true mother to many spiritual children here,has brought them up in the fear of the Lord,and has inspired them with ideals and motives for service. The man who has just been called to be the pastor of the Nishijin Church at Kyoto is the son of a poor carpenter of this city,who obtained all his early schooling and training in Christian service in this school. The man who is on the National S.S.Committee from this section,and is giving much time to the preparations for the coming International S.S.Convention at Tokyo this fall,who is also S.S.Supt.of the Matsuyama Church,and a prominent Y.M.C.A worker and most acceptable lay preacher,is a product of this school,having received all his education and training here. He is now a successful business man in town,chief accountant of the Mitsu.Light and R.R.Co. The list of such men would be a long one,and a most honorable one. This is a piece of work that the Woman's Board may well be proud of.It is a real success.

Miss Judson,however,is failing,and feels herself that her work here is not for long. She is anxious to see this work that she has started put

upon a safe basis before she leaves it. And in this we are one with her. It would be a distinct loss not only to the station but to the Mission to have this work so well started now neglected. Just how it can best be carried on after Miss Judson leaves it is a somewhat difficult problem, as she herself also realizes. We have often discussed the problem fully and frankly, and this call for a family to take up this special line of work is in accord with her ideas and wishes. It may mean an adjustment between the Boards,unless the W.B.is willing to support a family in this work. It would be difficult to find a single woman fully capable of and adapted to this special type of service. If such a one could be found the institution might perhaps continue as at present with a lady in charge. But it would seem very difficult if not quite impossible to find one who could take the place of the one who has been with the school from the first.

Moreover,the present plans and indications in the growth of the school point to the development of a day school of Middle School grade,with a limited number of pupils,to more fully utilize the present plant,and to meet the demands of the locality. For there is a large number of boys of Middle School age who are not able to enter the very limited number of schools of that grade now in town. At the spring examinations there were probably nearly a thousand who tried and failed. In the Commercial School alone,where only 100 could be received,there were over 500 applicants. Out of this material,some of which is really excellent,there could easily be made up a good class of about fifty boys,who would be taken in and given a good education under Christian influences;and who can tell how many of these might enter the Christian service,and thus help to satisfy one of the greatest demands that is pressing upon the church here today?

The further growth and development of the school needs a master;and if the right man could be found who,with his wife,would be willing and glad to enter this attractive field of educational and evangelistic service,his work is here cut out for him,and his success practically secured. As to how the family comes;who pays the salary;to which Board or Branch this work should belong technically,-we are not concerned here with the nomenclature of the thing,we simply want the family. In the midst of the many discouraging features of the work in Japan today,here is a most encouraging opportunity for fruitful service for the right man and woman, and we pray that they may be found and introduced to the opportunity.

II. Two single ladies. (A repetition of last year's requests.)

1. One is wanted to assist Miss Hoyt in the Girls'School,and should be,therefore,one especially interested in education and in girls. During Miss Judson's fourteen years of service here as Principal the school has grown steadily in numbers (up to its full capacity) and in respect in the community.Had it been possible to secure the lady whom we have been calling for for the past five or six years,Miss Judson might have been able to still continue her good work. The work is too heavy for any one lady to undertake alone.To attempt it is to invite a break-down. Miss Hoyt enters on this work with great energy and enthusiasm as well as with fine equipment for it.We hope and pray that she may have a long and fruitful service here in this new era that has dawned for the school when it opened its doors on the new site,April 9th. But she does not have the robust health that her predecessor has been blessed with,and the double task of teaching and of administration make a heavy program.For the sake of her long continuance in the work as well as for the sake of the actual needs of more teaching in the school,we much need this additional lady.

2. One single lady missionary is asked for,as last year,for general evangelistic work in the station,but with special reference to following up the graduates of the Girls'School as they go out into the community and become a most important factor in home building. The teachers,with all their duties in the school,cannot adequately perform this most important function,but without which much of the real benefits of the school course become dissipated and lost. There is no lady now in the station who can do this work. Here in the city Mrs.Newell has for some years had

a class for the alumnae which has been successful in keeping together and helping in Bible study and other ways those who could be reached here;but this only touches a small segment of the graduates who are scattered over a wide territory,and need to be visited in their country homes. Having become Christians in their school course,as the large majority have done, they need and deserve the kind of help and encouragement that such a lady visitor could bring them. Many Christian homes,and many Christian Sunday Schools,would doubtless be the reward of this kind of effort,scattered over a wide and practically untouched territory. This lady would probably have a Bible class in the Girls'School,-just enough contact there to make her recognized as a sensei when she went touring among the graduates in the whole country-side; and her prestige and influence would be great. For the sake of the whole Christian work in this section we need such a lady missionary in this station. It is a great opportunity for the right one.

III. A young man as term-teacher.

This is a new request,and a new experiment so far as this station is concerned. It has been tried with eminent success in Kyoto,in connection with Doshisha;and there is no reason why it should not be of equal success in other places where such a man could be used to advantage. Aside from the general consideration that the Mission needs new men,and that a young man who comes out for a short term of service often becomes so interested in his work as to make up his mind to continue this as his life work,and thus supply one of the great and crying needs of the Mission, there is here in Matsuyama a real need for the work of such a man.

The Night School offers an opportunity for such a man to get at once into helpful service without the long period of preparation in the language that a regularly appointed missionary is expected to undergo.

The Katsuyama work at the other end of the city (formerly "Dojokan") also offers a great field for development that is now languishing for lack of just this kind of help.Bible classes in English could be formed there that would consume practically all his working time.

Moreover,Matsuyama is becoming the educational center of this island of Shikoku,and was selected as the place for the establishment of the only Koto-gakko (College) on the island last year. There are now in the city besides this new College,six schools of Middle School grade for boys, as well as four of about that grade for girls. A young man here could doubtless,if he preferred to do so,make his whole salary from teaching in one or more of these schools where there is now no foreign teacher,but where an available man would be cordially welcomed and handsomely paid.

The presence of such a man would be of great and material help to the local missionary,enabling him to get away for work in the country much more easily and frequently. So long as there is but one family here,such a man is a real necessity; and even after the full quota of families and single ladies is realized,there is an abundance of work for him still left.

Well,as the old Scotch preacher scratched his head and said in some perplexity,"Much more might be said upon this topic,-if it did but occur", there is much more that might be said here;but perhaps this will be enough to start the correspondence on. If you will now kindly indicate the proper individuals with whom the correspondence might be continued,we will try our best to persuade them that this is the place they have long been dreaming of and looking for;and this the work they are best fitted to do.

If the above bunch should all be starting out here together,kindly cable me to that effect,that we may make preparation for their reception!

Yours most cordially and sympathetically,

Horace Hurlbut